The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 135 BOMBAY: TUESDAY JUNE 8, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY.				
June				
12th "	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th "	Khyber	9000	....	..
18th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th "	Caledonia	8000	....	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Hiogo Maru	T. Terada	3784	31st May	12th June
Kanagawa Maru	K. Higo	6238	17th June	29th June
Kamakura Maru	S. Nishimura	6126	20th June	2nd July
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	3rd July	15th July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
28-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Sparta *	5415	..	12th June
City of London	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore	6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	603	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons. Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK. BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For Further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	" 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	" 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Mengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientain
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
'LINGA,"	2,185.	Friday 11th June.		†Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,185 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 11th June connecting at Karachi (Passengers only) with S. S. "KASARA" for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on Thursday 10th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 10th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 16th June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON via COLOMBO.

S. S. "ELGIN" on or about 10th instant calling at Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

1st Class J to K	Rs. 108
Deck for Servants	Rs. 7
Ja to K	Rs. 115

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

8th June, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties; Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Olympia"	5124	J. L. Henderson	about middle of July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be bertned in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	667
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	926
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,800,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH HIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

No excuse for the pale and anaemic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes. B. 17

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,00,00,000.

The low Premiums and liberal conditions of the

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Offer exceptional advantages to intending Assurers.

Prospectuses, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. B. 2

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Pioneers of the Motor in the East.
By appointment to H. E. the Viceroy.
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and
H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—12. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ELLIS HOTEL—Opposite Crawford Market, Centrally situated. Electric light, lift and fans. Rs. 3, and upwards daily. Monthly 65 and upwards. European management. 800

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 765

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

A BARGAIN.—Owing to late Monsoon the well-known RACE VIEW HOTEL, Mahableshwar will be kept open until the end of this month. Visitors who wish to take advantage of the above will be charged moderately and cheap motor seats will be arranged. 933

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—(Confidential)—A well-known AMERICAN DENTIST in Bombay undertakes to do any kind of dental work on *monthly payment* at moderate charges.
High class work guaranteed. No increase in price. Please apply: DENTIST, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MATRICULATION RESULTS—Students, who appeared for Matriculation Examination, are earnestly requested to consult Principal, (Incorporated Accountant from London), LONDON COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, above West End Watch Co., Hornby Road, Fort, (Recognised by Government). 929

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos

MATRICULATION, MATHEMATICS & ENGLISH CLASSES, at 108, Chandanwadi, Dhobi Talao, conducted by Phiroze S. Masani, M.A., LL.B., 1st Assistant and Mathematics Master, Sir J. J. P. B. Institution, commencing from June 14 next. Only a limited number of both sexes will be admitted.. Terms moderate. Write to Classes' address. 930

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Class, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 937

THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., New Queen's Road, Bombay, have large stocks of BOSCH MAGNETOS; H. F. VULCANIZERS; ZENITH CARBURETTORS; ATLAS IMPULSE PUMPS; POPPE TAXIMETERS; J. M. SHOCK ABSORBERS; HOOD, SCREEN and SEAT FITTINGS, etc., etc.
Write for their Catalogue.—Sent Gratis.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay. 3

WANTED.

WANTED a CARDER and SPINNER (mules) for upcountry mill. Apply stating terms and previous experience, to Box No. 388 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 914

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and nonvenereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APPOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Apply—
795 MANAGER, Watson's Annexe.

WANTED TWO DENTAL MECHANICS must be competent and good all round men with references. Apply:—
DR. CARR,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 900

WANTED—A COMPETENT and ENERGETIC SOLICITOR, as ASSISTANT by a Parsi Solicitor of several years' standing restarting work. Wanted also a Managing Clerk. Apply to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".' 100

WANTED A B. A. L. T. is required for the Headmastership of Islamia High School, Lucknow, from July 1915. Pay rising from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200.
Communication should be made with Mr. SAMIULLAH BEG, Advocate, Lucknow, in connection with the above post. 161

WANTED for the Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan a Female Assistant Surgeon (Indian) pay Rs. 150 p.m., with free quarters and outdoor servants. Private practice not allowed.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Dera Ismail Khan. 185

WANTED—Respectable, influential and experienced AGENTS and CANVASSERS for a well established Life Office (British), for Bombay and up-country. Liberal remunerations offered to really energetic persons. Apply to Box No. 394, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 940

WANTED For the Agra College, Biological Department, an M. Sc. highly qualified in Botany, salary Rs. 200 per mensem with Provident Fund benefits.—Apply immediately with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to SECRETARY, Agra College Committee. 162

WANTED a PARSI SALESMAN or CANVASSER for Wines, Spirits, Cologne Water, Tinctures and Spirituous Preparations. One knowing correspondence preferred. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 393, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 931

WANTED—CARPENTER. A first class carpenter required for work throughout the year in the Public Works Department at Nasik. Apply, sending copies of testimonials and stating age, caste and lowest pay to:—
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
1184 Nasik District Nasik.

WANTED—Purchasers for best ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 6 per dozen; PAYAREE MANGOES Rs. 2. Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, per dozen. All other fruits, vegetable, fish, ice, etc., at Market rates. Orders with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & Co.,
673B Crawford Market, Bombay.

WANTED a LADY ASSISTANT Surgeon who must have passed the L. M. & S. or M. B. B. S. examination for the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Shikarpur, (Sind). Pay Rs. 130 plus Sind allowance Rs. 20, rising by annual increment of Rs. 10 to Rs. 180. Also carriage allowance of Rs. 20 and house rent of Rs. 15 till quarters for her residence are provided in the hospital—Apply stating qualifications to Mr. JASHANMAL, Local Secretary. 164

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—A trained and experienced MOTOR MECHANIC is required for the Government Engineering School, Nagpur. Applications with full particulars and statement of present salary, and salary required, should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL, College of Science, Nagpur, Charleville Hotel, Mussoorie.
(Sd.) A. I. MAYHEW,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
Central Provinces.
Dated Nagpur, the 5th June, 1915. 938

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER holding First Class Certificate under the Boilers Act. to take charge of the Municipal Fire Extinguishing Apparatus. Should have knowledge of Motor Engines. Salary Rs. 100-120 p.m. Applications stating age, experience, qualifications with certificates and testimonials should be submitted to the Undersigned before 20th June, 1915.
Selected candidates will be asked to see the Managing Committee.
(Sd.) MURLIDHAR, J. P.,
Vice President and Chairman,
Managing Committee,
919 Shikarpur Municipality.

WANTED—For Mechanical Transport Corps, North West Frontier Provinces: as many European or Indian Motor Lorry Drivers as possible.
TERMS—EUROPEAN.
Rank of Corporal, Rupees 98 per mensem, free accommodation, rations, clothing and equipment.
INDIAN.
Rank of Naik. Rupees 55 per month, free accommodation (or allowance in lieu), rations, clothing and equipment.
Candidates should have some experience in the handling of petrol motor lorries, or petrol motor cars.
Apply ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEERS, 7, Officers Quarters, Allahabad. 134

WANTED.

WANTED.—For the Agra College a Temporary Professor of Political Economy, pay Rs. 250 per mensem.—Apply immediately with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned to SECRETARY Agra College Committee. 165

WANTED ten 1st-class Polo Ponies (moderate prices), young walers preferred. Please send all particulars to:—
B. N. BOSWORTH SMITH, I.C.S.,
Deputy Commissioner,
166 Ferozepore.

WANTED.—An experienced Lady Doctor on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. Conveyance and Boarding free.—Apply with copies of testimonials to MAHARAJA SAHEB DEO, Feudatory Chief, Sirguja. 168

WANTED immediately at the Daly College, Indore, an Assistant Master to teach English, Mathematics and Urdu. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150.—For further particulars, apply to the PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore. 167

WANTED a GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE with Sanskrit. Apply stating qualifications and minimum terms to the SECRETARY, SURAJI HOSTEL, (Virpur State), Kathiawar. 932

WANTED SITUATION by a MOTOR MECHANIC DRIVER. Excellent references, has driven cars in London and Paris and in chief towns in India. Expert in Rolls-Royce chasis. Apply GOSAMI, 2, Gowalia Tank Road. 928

WANTED A Female Indian Sub-Assistant Surgeon for Bannu, N.W.F.P. Municipal Female Dispensary. No indoor patients or operations. Pay Rs. 100 a month, free quarters, private practice allowed. Must know Urdu and be prepared to learn requisite Pashtu.—Apply with certificates to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Bannu. 163

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

UNCLAIMED very valuable parcels and luggage by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th and THURSDAY, the 10th June, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Victoria Terminus Parcel Office. See circular of
MEHTA & Co.,
817 Auctioneers.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA:—FOR SALE.—One 500 K. W. electric generating set. Belliss and Morcum vertical triple expansion condensing engine and General Electric Co., compound wound D. C. Dynamo, 460 volts.
Three 200 K. W. electric generating sets. Slow speed, horizontal compound condensing engines and British Westinghouse compound wound D. C. dynamo, 460 volts.
One 75 K. W. electric generating set. High speed vertical compound condensing engine and British Westinghouse compound wound D. C. dynamo, 460 volts.
Four Lancashire Boilers, 30 ft. by 8 ft., 180 lbs. pressure. Feed Pumps. Superheater. Air Pumps Circulating Pumps. Steam Traps, Grease Extractor. Piping, Generator Panels and Spares.
Plant may be seen at work at the Port Commissioners' Workshops, Garden Reach, and full particulars obtained there or in Chief Engineer's office. Plant being sold because the Port Commissioners intend to obtain current from the Electric Supply Corporation.

TO BE LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE available at "The Cabins," Middle Colaba. Apply on the premises. 187

TO LET.—SHOW ROOMS: On the Hornby Road in most prominent position now occupied by W. H. THORNS & CO., Apply Sharp, Terms, etc., see
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369/371, Hornby Road, Bombay. 917

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

NOTICES

NOTICE.

LAUGH and the world will laugh with you. Bungling Bunks' Bunco will do it for you. 895

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned the agents of the BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING CO., LTD., do hereby give notice to the public that we have commenced working our mill from the 3rd June, 1915. If anybody has any claim against the Company, are requested to apply to us for settlement of their account.
905 LALGIR MALJI & CO.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 654 of 1912. Re: Toolsidas Samidas Mooltani traded as Toolsidas Samidas.
No. 213 of 1913. Re: Vithaldas alias Vurajlal Govindjee Sha traded as Amrutlal Pranshanker.
No. 360 of 1913. Re: Premchand Chunilal Sha traded as Abheychand Panachand.
No. 393 of 1913. Re: Lakhmidas Naranjee Thucker traded as Karsondas Lakhmidas & Co..
No. 411 of 1913. Re: Manganlal Ranchordas Patel and another traded as Manganlal Bapubhai.
No. 579 of 1913 Re: Oobhaya Karamsey Sha.
No. 606 of 1913. Re: Rehmoobhai Alimahomed Khoja and another traded as Rehmoobhai Fattabhai & Co.
No. 127 of 1914. Re: Gopalji Pragji Thucker traded in his own name and as Pragji Dewji and Co.
No. 196 of 1914. Re: Parbhudas Amidas Sungur traded as Moorarji Parbhudas.
No. 218 of 1914. Re: Jehangir Burjorji Sanjana traded as J. Sanjana & Co.
No. 265 of 1914. Re: Ezekiel Issac Reuben.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended to declare first and final dividends in the above estates.
Creditors, who have not proved their claims, are requested to do so in the office of the Official Assignee of Bombay, on or before the 10th day of July 1915. If they fail to do so, their claims will be expunged and the Official Assignee will proceed to make final dividends without regard to their claims.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
(Chief Clerk's Office, High Court Fort, Bombay, this 7th day of June. 939

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the demolishing of two buildings and two sheds at the south west end of Surat Street Masjid.
The Contractor must demolish and remove the building materials and level the ground within 6 weeks from date, tender is accepted. Tenders to be superscribed. "Tenders for demolishing buildings" and addressed to the office of
THE RESIDENT ENGINEER,
Harbour Branch Extension,
Carlton House, Outram Road,
934 Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SHAW & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD RINGS ETC.
On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHAW & CO., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 16 Hamam Street, Fort, a lot of valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, jewellery, silverware gold and silver watches, gold rings, etc.
By order of the offices concerned:—
25 Casks Cement.
The above is now on view.
SHAW & CO.,
Bombay, 8th June, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LIST.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 1235.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 38 CASES CHEESE.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 8th June, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public Auction, at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.
A consignment ex S. S. Persia:—
38 cases cheese of Messrs. Redgate & Co.
MEHTA & Coy.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 F.P. BALES FINE BENGAL COTTON.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to Tramway Company's Stable, on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following cotton damaged by fire:—
28 F. P. bales fine Bengal cotton.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th June, 1915.

Tired out—Just can't do your housework Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. There is increased vitality and energy with every dose. B. 3

AMUSEMENTS.

NEXT SATURDAY JUNE 12th
will commence the season of the
BANDMANN VARIETY
AND
COMEDY SKETCH Co.
10 Well-known London Artistes
Including Miss May Yates, Miss Dorothea Temple, The 3 Rosslyn Sisters, Miss Nellie Lomas, Miss Grace Rosslyn in classical dances. Mr Tom Payne, Mr. A. G. Spry, Mr. Fred. Coyne and Mr. Gordon Stamford and Arthur Roberts and Alf. Lester's Sketches.
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW
at ROSE & Co. POPULAR PRICES.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !! TO-NIGHT !!!
Do not fail to see Mary Fuller in
DOLLY OF THE DAILIES.
Shows the wonderful adventures of a newspaper girl. An absolute Cinema Feast.
6 p.m. **EXCELSIOR.** 9-30 p.m.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
The only Vaudeville Show in Town
To-night ! To-night !
At 6-30 to 10 p. m.
Farewell Performance of The ever Welcome Bombay's Favourite Idol.
LITTLE MONA
in a budget of Catchy Songs & Choruses.
OUR STAR DRAMA
"THE CLAWS THAT KILL"
Tomorrow Night
Return Visit of the
SISTERS CASTELLOS
The Tango Girls
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
(Light Comedian)
Thursday, Gala Night & Change.
REMEMBER, SATURDAY, JUNE 12th.
is Red Letter Day & Gala Night.
Opening Debut of the
THE LONDON COSTUME COMEDY CO.
Book your Seats Now at ROSE & CO.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD
The finest picture palace in Bombay.
BUNGLING BUNKS' BUNCO
AND
THE MYSTERY OF THE UNDERGROUND ROOM
Two of the best pictures ever seen by you.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.
ESTABLISHED 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in England.
ESTABLISHED 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in England.
WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated in Canada.
WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.
As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.
Fire, Marine and Accident business
Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
General Agents
GRAHAM'S BUILDING, Fort.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.
Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stock and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Henkow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted
C. H. WILSON,

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(No China.)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 94. Agent.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

KILL TWO BIRDS IN ONE SHOT.
A Substitute for a Hurricane Lantern and a Table Lamp.
With 300 C. P. Burns 1 gallon Kerosine for 65 hours
THE "FAVORITE"

Automatic Cleaning arrangement.
Portable.
Beautiful.
Attractive.
Brilliant.
Economical.
Storm Proof
No Smoke.
No Smell.
Simple throughout.
Reliable Construction.

Rs. 45 Net.

Adapted for use on Railway Stations by Municipalities, Railroad Men, at Street Carnivals, Summer Resorts, Fishing & Hunting Camps, Warehouses, Boat Landings, Roadways, etc.
An untrained servant can easily handle it.
No Complicated Mechanism.

POY BROTHERS,
KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE,
Bombay No. 2.

SMART TAILORING
All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
DANN & CO.,
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp, Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 7.

Rainfall has occurred chiefly in Assam and Bengal. There have been a few falls in Burma, Mussoorie Hills and South Peninsula.

The chief amounts are:—Rangoon one and a half inches, Cherrapunji nineteen, Silchar five, Tezpur two, Gauhati and Bogra one and a half, Burdwan two, Narayanganj one, Nagpur a half and Mysore three-quarters. There has been no development of the conditions over the South Arabian Sea.

Forecast:—No great change.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock probably of moderate intensity at its origin about twelve thousand miles away was recorded by the Simla seismograph at three hours and nineteen minutes this morning.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 7th June 1915, was 29.952 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch, for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still.	
	June	h.	m.	ft.	in.	June	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mo.	7	m 7	59	24	11	7	m 1	12	13	2
		7	24a	25	0		1	32a	21	1
Tu.	8	m 8	5	25	5	8	m 2	2	17	10
		8	16a	24	10		2	36a	21	2
W.	9	m 9	49	26	1	9	m 2	42	17	5
		9	0a	24	10		3	44a	21	0
Th.	10	m 10	28	26	8	10	m 3	20	17	0
		9	41a	24	11		4	8a	20	9
Fr.	11	m 11	4	27	2	11	m 3	57	16	8
		10	21a	25	1		4	49a	20	6
Sat.	12	m 11	39	27	7	12	m 4	33	16	5
		11	0a	25	3		5	29a	20	2
Sun.	13	m 0	15a	27	11	13	m 5	8	16	2
		11	39a	25	4		6	6a	19	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset.
7 (Monday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15m
8 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15m
9 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15m
10 (Thursday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m
11 (Friday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m
12 (Saturday	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m
13 (Sunday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 1915 May 29th. m 2.9m. p. m. Last Quarter 1915 June 4th. 10h. 2.1h p. m. New Moon 1915 June 13th. 0h. 27.3m. a. m. First Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54.3m. p. m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 7th June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar records 0.19in. of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north but normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is in defect both during the day and at night in the south-eastern districts but in excess during the day at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north-western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is above normal at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur records 0.47in of rain. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Sholapur, Bijapur and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Thundershowers have been local in the south-eastern districts of the Punjab and of the Central Provinces. In Malabar only light isolated showers have fallen. Conditions, however, remain unsettled in the south-east Arabian sea.

Some showers are likely in Malabar. Isolated dust or thunderstorms are possible in the southern half of the Deccan and in the Central Provinces and Mysore.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 7th of June, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	94.0	85.2	48	..	0	0
Do. (6th)						
Jask						
Do (6th)	102.5	88.1	58	..	0	—0.04
Muskat						
Do. (6th)	110.3	93.8	28	..	0	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.8	90.8	55	..	0	—0.63
Rawalpindi	105.1	75.8	24	..	0.17	—0.01
Lahore	108.3	79.3	45	..	0.01	—0.05
Hissar	100.2	74.0	60	0.19	0.39	..
Ambala	108.7	79.3	45	..	0	..
Delhi	101.4	76.5	49	..	0.65	0.51
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	107.4	85.7	37	..	0.24	0.29
Mainpuri	106.3	81.8	48	..	0	..
Jhansi	107.7	90.8	30	..	0.12	0.10
Cawnpore	107.2	80.9	38	..	0	—0.22
Allahabad	108.9	86.1	30	..	0.04	0.02
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	119.5	84.8	75	..	0	0
Karachi	89.8	81.4	57	..	0	—0.06
Ajmer	108.4	85.7	50	..	0	—0.01
Jalpore	107.5	81.9	39	..	0	0
Kotah	111.6	91.4	38	..	0	—0.35
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.2	80.6	72	..	0	—0.07
Dwarka	88.2	82.1	82	..	0	—0.22
Veraval	84.9	81.5	85	..	0	0
Rajkot	104.3	79.8	65	..	0	—0.01
Bhavnagar Para	104.6	78.3	74	..	0	—0.15
Surat	94.5	80.9	77	..	0	—0.11
Ahmedabad	108.0	80.8	63	..	0	0
Deesa	108.0	80.0	63	..	0	0
Neemuch	104.9	80.0	69	..	0	—0.01
Indore	106.1	79.1	61	..	0	—0.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	109.3	87.3	27	..	0.03	0.01
Saugor	107.5	82.6	39	..	0	0
Hoshangabad	110.3	82.9	41	..	0.04	—0.24
Khandwa	109.1	84.2	62	..	0	—0.37
Akola	110.0	84.2	47	..	0	—0.64
Amraoti	111.1	84.5	38	..	0	—0.83
Nagpur	111.6	84.1	42	0.47	0.51	—0.56
Chanda	113.5	83.9	25	..	0	—0.67
Raipur	110.2	90.6	23	..	0.01	—0.50
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.5	82.4	73	..	0	—2.11
Ratnagiri	91.7	81.7	71	..	0	—4.78
Mormugao	89.0	81.4	77	..	0.05	—4.17
Karwar	..	..	..	..	0.02	—7.80
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	108.4	77.9	53	..	0	—0.81
Ahmednagar	101.6	72.8	42	..	0.31	—0.92
Poona	98.4	74.4	71	..	0	—0.97
Sholapur	102.6	80.9	47	..	0.02	—1.24
Bijapur	100.4	76.9	43	..	0	—1.03
Belgaum	90.8	69.4	65	..	0.11	—1.66
Ahmedabad	104.1	76.2	56	..	0	—0.79
Nizamabad (Indur).	111.7	86.8	24	..	0	—0.28
Hyderabad	106.1	79.7	37	..	0.02	—0.89
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.2	80.0	82	0.11	0.67	—6.18
Calicut	92.0	80.5	85	..	0.32	—6.36
Cochin	90.8	80.7	80	..	1.19	—4.76
Colombo	89.2	79.5	83	..	0.36	—2.18
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.7	84.6	63	..	0	—0.67
Bellary	99.5	78.9	59	..	0.69	—0.08
Cuddapah	110.0	89.3	46	..	0.01	—0.70
Madras	98.4	83.2	63	..	0	—0.46
Bangalore	92.0	70.1	85	0.08	2.02	0.87
Coimbatore	96.5	75.7	72	..	0.61	0.30
Trichinopoly	101.5	80.9	72	..	0.22	—0.22
Negapatam	98.8	82.0	70	..	0	—0.25

THE INTERNMENT OF THE BROTHERS ALI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The internment of Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali at Mehrauli by order of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi has an import and significance that it is impossible to ignore in the public interest. The action of the Chief Commissioner, as you know, purports to be based on a rule framed under the Defence of India Act, an instrument hurriedly forged towards the end of the last session of the Imperial Legislative Council and, it is to be feared, not even clearly understood by the people, including perhaps many of the non-Official Members of Council, with whose more or less reluctant support it was passed. Parenthetically it may be mentioned that even Mr. Mohamed Ali, who had had occasion to discuss the measure very fully with many non-Official Members and sat throughout the debate in the Imperial Legislative Council, was, up to the time of receiving the order of internment, under the impression that a Local Government could not intern anybody in pursuance of the rules framed under the Act, unless the Governor-General in Council had previously permitted the application thereof to the whole area or part of the area under the administration of that Local Government by a notification in the Gazette of India. It now transpires that the rules relating to internment and other matters are already operative throughout the country, and the only part of the Act which requires a notification in the Gazette of India by order of Governor-General in Council before it becomes operative in any Province or part of a Province, is that which relates to the Special Commissioners.

So much by the way. The main thing to remember is that the ostensible object of this novel piece of legislation was to enable the Government of India to tide over the extraordinary difficulties created by this world-wide war, including such adverse conditions as were believed to prevail in certain parts of the Punjab and Bengal. No responsible Indian could grudge the Government the adoption of such extraordinary measures as the peculiarity of the conditions then existing and the gravity of the crisis generally demanded. But it is only reasonable and fair to expect that such measures would be applied to individual cases with more than usual care and discrimination. The possession by Government of extraordinary weapons can only be justified to the extent that their possession and use helps to promote public tranquility and peace in an abnormal situation, and it is a besotting evil of all such weapons that their rash or wrong use defeats the very purposes which they are designed to serve.

In this case the Chief Commissioner has failed to specify in his order the offence of Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali and contents himself with the mere statement that in his opinion there are reasonable grounds for believing that they have acted in a manner prejudicial to public safety. What those grounds are he does not state. Had these gentlemen been obscure persons with an unknown life history, it may have been possible for the public to curb its curiosity and leave things to the good sense of the Chief Commissioner. But both the brothers are well-known in their respective spheres of activity, and, if they have one feature more pronounced in their character than another, it is an abhorrence of secrecy and intrigue. Their record of public activity can challenge the closest scrutiny and nothing short of a trial in open court can satisfy their vast following, not to mention the general public of India, which has learnt to cherish the liberty of individuals as a necessary adjunct of a civilized State. The sources of official information are, to say the least of it, far from being perfect or invariably free from taint, and a system of espionage such as the ramifications of the C.I.D., have now created here, is nowhere worthy of the absolute confidence of the public.

To proceed on a mere suspicion in a matter involving the freedom of speech and of movement of two of the most prominent and distinguished public men in the country must be, to say the least, alarming. Such a proceeding is bound to create excitement at a time when any undue strain on public feeling would be unfortunate and would act against the best interests of the country. If the Chief Commissioner has in his opinion sufficient grounds for his belief, he should state them publicly or, better still, should call upon Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali to meet the charges against them openly in a law court.

I trust you realise all these aspects of these unfortunate orders of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, and would do all you can to have them reconsidered and reversed. Needless to say, the liberty of the individual, specially of the few well-tried public men faithfully harnessed in the service of the country, is too precious a public possession to be at the absolute mercy of an official *fiat* and a journalist of your experience and patriotism can well understand the enormity of its loss.

I also trust that you will not fail to note that the very character of the law under which Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali have been interned tends to make public resentment less obvious but to send it underground. Nevertheless public and private protests are being made with open or suppressed indignation, and the send-off given by Delhi to Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali indicated better than anything else what those who know them best think of them and of the order which sent them to Mehrauli.

As you may not be aware of the character of the place where they have been interned I may say that it is a very small and practically deserted place remarkable only for its ancient ruins and the Kutab Minar which is still intact. No houses are available there for the residence of the class to which Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali belong. Were it not for the kindness of a resident of Delhi, who owns a house much in need of repairs and has lent it to them for some weeks, they would not have been even in a position to obey the order of the Chief Commissioner for want of even remotely suitable accomodation. Mr. Mohamed Ali is suffering from acute diabetes and a month and a half ago had to give up all work in accordance with the stern injunctions of his medical advisers. He was in fact, about to proceed to Mussoorie when the order of internment was received. He has also suffered from fever off and on for 6 weeks and seems to be developing rheumatism. Moreover, Mehrauli is not the home of Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali and the refusal of Government to defray the expenses of their residence there betrays something very akin to a desire to persecute. Nevertheless, Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali desire no concessions, and appeals for "mercy" such as one or two thoughtless journals have published in their hurry to be useful, are naturally resented by them. They ask for justice and they ask for it with a clear gaze. Nothing less can satisfy them and nothing less should satisfy us.—Yours etc.

R. M. G. HOSAIN,
Assistant Editor of the "Comrade."

Delhi June 4th.

REFUSAL BY GOVERNMENT TO BEAR COST.

Mr. R. M. G. Hosain has also sent us copies of a correspondence between Messrs. Shaukat and Mahomet Ali and the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, regarding the demand of the former that the State should pay their board and lodging expenses while at Mehrauli. They point out that they have already to maintain two establishments at Delhi and Rampur, which cannot be broken up and that they are unable to maintain a third. As they are being interned in the interest of the State, it is only right, they urge, that the State should bear the cost. The Chief Commissioner, however, peremptorily refuses to arrange for the State to bear the cost of their internment. Permission was also refused the brothers to attend the Urs Sharif of Sultan-ul-Hind Gharib Nawaz Khawaja Moinud-din Chishti according to their annual custom.

Debility

When you feel limp and washed out, weary and fatigued with no inclination for exertion—your body is in a run-down condition—you are debilitated. You need something to put fresh "go" into you—you need a fortnight's Iron 'Jelloids' treatment costing but 14 annas. Unequalled as a tonic restorative, Iron 'Jelloids' are most easy to take, inexpensive, and cannot injure the teeth nor cause constipation.

Iron 'Jelloids'

Machine Made. No Animal Fat.

enrich the blood — renew vitality

IRON 'JELLOIDS' make the blood rich and vigorous with the result that the whole body benefits—vitality and energy are restored—good spirits are regained—you feel fit and well again. Start taking IRON 'JELLOIDS' to-day.

Dr. Andrew Wilson said:—"When a man or youth feels out-of-"sorts and is not so ill as to require medical advice, he cannot do "better than try a fortnight's treatment of IRON 'JELLOIDS' "No. 2A (containing Quinine) as a suitable and effective remedy."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas.*) will convince you.

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1. ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2. ... ... 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' (*containing Quinine*) No. 2A. .. 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.

Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, and The East.
Manufactured only by:
THE 'JELLOID' Co., 205, City Road, London, England.

CASUALTY LIST

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

Captain A. Fearon, 23rd Londons.
Captain G. C. Phillips, 23rd Londons.
Captain S. van Neck, 23rd Londons.
Captain H. Nadaud, 24th Londons.
Captain S. Wheater, 24th Londons.
Captain R. B. Flint, North Lancashires.
Captain D. Leslie, Shropshires.
Captain A. Moberly, 21st Londons.
Captain E. L. Phillips, 6th Londons.
Lieutenant L. Clinton, 23rd Londons.
Lieutenant D. G. Johnson, 23rd Londons.
Lieutenant C. A. Rowley, 23rd Londons.
Lieutenant J. Bunbury, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant R. Cranage, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant Honourable T. Agar-Robartes, Coldstreams.
Lieutenant S. R. Cooke, 8th Londons.
Lieutenant W. F. Dyer, 20th Londons.
Lieutenant B. Gage, Artillery.
Lieutenant J. Hill-Workman, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant D. N. Robertson, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieutenant L. Sargent, East Kents.
Lieutenant F. Stobart, 18th Hussars.
Lieutenant O. Balfour, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant L. Dickinson, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant R. Gascoyne-Cecil, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant C. Dean, Oxford and Bucks Lights.
Second-Lieutenant W. Eighteen, Oxford and Bucks Lights.
Second-Lieutenant J. Beamish, Shropshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. Lister, Shropshires.
Second-Lieutenant G. Maidlow, Shropshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. A. Robinson, Shropshires.
Second-Lieutenant W. W. Mitchell, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieutenant A. Stewart, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieutenant S. Telfer, 12th Londons.
Second-Lieutenant F. Olliff, 15th Londons.
Second-Lieutenant H. C. Tooth, 21st Londons.
Second-Lieutenant T. Belshaw, 22nd Londons.
Second-Lieutenant H. B. Nixon, 23rd Londons.
Second-Lieutenant G. R. Radcliffe, 23rd Londons.
Second-Lieutenant C. van Neck, 23rd Londons.
Second-Lieutenant A. Bull, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant W. Ind, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant L. Mobberly, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant W. Corbishley, London Cyclists.
Second-Lieutenant E. G. Gunn, London Cyclists.
Second-Lieutenant A. F. Renton, 11th Hussars.
Second-Lieutenant E. Aston, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant W. Corrall, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant W. Sinclair, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant J. Close, West Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant L. W. Roper, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant H. Persse, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. Garnons-Williams, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant A. Agelasto, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant T. Gaisford St Lawrence Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant L. L. Williams Monmouths.
Second-Lieutenant R. Everett, King Edward's Horse.
Second-Lieutenant F. Hotblack, Interpreter.
Second-Lieutenant L. F. Taylor, Gymnastic Staff.

KILLED.

Major R. D. Johnson, Dublin Fusiliers.
Captain B. Maclear, Dublin Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain J. H. Clegg, Manchesters.
Captain G. Wyatt, Lancashire Fusiliers.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION, KILLED.

Second-Lieut. K. Bales, Gymnastic Staff, not Bates.

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain H. M. Rogers, Manchesters.
Lieut. J. S. Lord, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. Stansfield, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. E. Wallwork, Manchesters.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain H. C. Forster, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. B. G. Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. C. Rumsey, South Wales Borderers.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Captain F. Baird, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. J. Conn, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. F. McL. Orr, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. H. G. Fox, Warwicks.

BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. F. Ballinger, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. D. W. Hammond, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. H. S. Price, 16th Londons.

MISSING.

Captain A. G. Brown, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut. G. Chrystal, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut. J. Gillispie, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. F. M. Chance, 24th Londons.
Second-Lieut. W. Gaskell, 24th Londons.
Second-Lieut. D. Dunbar, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. D. Hazard, Shropshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING, NOW UNOFFICIALLY UNWOUNDED BUT PRISONER.

Lieut. C. Ainsley, Suffolks.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW UNOFFICIALLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. K. Kayley, Suffolks.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW UNOFFICIALLY PRISONER.

Lieut. C. Gladstone, Officer's Training Corps.

TREACHER'S
KAREMA No. 1 COFFEE
is a Blend of
PURE MOCHA
and
MYSORE
freshly ground and roasted.
TREACHER'S COFFEE
is the premier Coffee of the country
OF DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE
TREACHER'S
KAREMA COFFEE
obtainable of all dealers or may be had direct from:
TREACHER & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.
Per lb. Tin. Re. 1-4.

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

BOGUS PROSPERITY IN GERMANY.

There is something so unnatural in the appearance of prosperity which Germany endeavours by all conceivable means to impress upon the outer world, that even without examination of facts the observer declines to accept the situation as genuine. To the outsider, the soberness with which the situation is viewed in England, the depression in France, and the acknowledged difficulties with which Russia has to contend financially seem more sympathetic and consistent with the truth than the widely advertised display of mobilised milliards with their attendant speculation in merchandise and securities of which Germany appears to be so proud. In this, as in all matters where the moulding of public opinion is concerned, the "managers of the advertising department" continue to manifest such a total misconception of the state of mind of the world at large and such complete absence of delicacy and discretion that one can only wonder at the astonishing pertinacity with which these fruitless efforts at "Umstimmung" are pursued. It is ludicrous to find a wealthy German business man coming to this country and triumphantly exhibiting an unused portion of a bread ticket in refutation of the belief that there is not enough to go round. At a popular meeting he would probably have been asked to produce his restaurant bills of the day on which he was so careful to forego his ounce of bread. In the office it merely elicited a smile and a letter from a Dutch housewife living in Germany, who complained to her relations in Holland that she could not give her boys enough bread. It was amusing to find the German Press pouncing on the temporary suspension of all traffic with England and representing public opinion here and in other neutral countries as incensed at this interference. Of course, these inconveniences are felt here, but the Germans have yet to learn that although, like the irritating telegram censorship, they may give rise to complaints, they have never for one moment alienated sympathy from the Allies of the Belgians. A very striking instance of distortion of the truth, whether ignorant or malicious, is afforded by the remarks of the managing director at the meeting of the Deutsche Eisenhandel: "What has contributed to accentuate the disproportion between present production and demand have been the heavy requirements of neutral countries as a result of the crippling of their seaborne trade. Big orders were received, especially from Holland and Italy, who are completely cut off from their sources of supply owing to the successful submarine campaign." A perusal of the statistics of shipping movements would have convinced this submarine enthusiast that the actual results of the blockade are slightly at variance with his notions.

The financial situation in Germany appears to have undergone little change during the past week. The exchanges, as foreshadowed in my previous letter, have again resumed their course against Germany, and Reichsmark are 51.90 to-day, against 52.20 last week. The demand for dollars in Germany has also revived, and the price has risen from 4.85 to 4.87½, while the Scandinavian rates have advanced to within about 1 per cent. of the highest level touched. The Italian exchange recovered sharply after its recent drop, and now quotes about 84½ in Germany, whilst even the Vienna rate has firmed up. Whether this is in connection with the impending Austrian and Hungarian loans is difficult to say. Reports from Vienna speak of important purchases of Austro-Hungarian securities from neutral quarters, but the intention is clearly to encourage similar transactions and make room for the impending new loans. According to the news to hand to-day, the Vice-Governor of the Post Office Savings Banks had an interview with the members of the banking syndicate for Austrian loans, in the course of which concrete proposals were made, and it is thought that both Hungary and Austria will retain the interest type of the previous issue—viz., 6 per cent. and 5½ per cent. respectively. During the week some K.5,000,000 in Austrian gold has been received here, possibly in connection with coupons due on the 1st instant on Austrian securities held here. In any case, it has to that extent prevented a fall in the exchange, which would undoubtedly have reacted on the Berlin rate, inasmuch as Germany is the chief market for Austrian currency. It is evident from the financial events from week to week that if no expedients were employed the exchange on Germany would decline everywhere, though at present, probably owing to greatly reduced imports, the efforts required to prevent too great a further depreciation are not as great as until recently.

It now appears that the gold recently withdrawn from the Bank of the Netherlands has found its way to New York, where it has no doubt been applied in payment of Government purchases.

The difficulty of obtaining adequate coal supplies is already beginning to be felt here pretty severely. A few days ago public lighting in this city was reduced to half its normal strength. For some time Germany has been the chief source of supply, and is supposed shortly to contemplate taking advantage of this situation. I hear on good authority that all hides at recent auctions in the city of Rotterdam have been bought up by agents of the German Government, and the latter is credited with the intention of demanding the Dutch Government's permission to raise the embargo on export of hides as a counter-service for Germany's permission of coal exports hither. If there be any truth in this rumour, it is difficult to see how the Dutch Government could accede to such a request without committing a breach of the conditions under which the hides were allowed to reach this country, and it must be hoped that by exercising economy or making other arrangements, the above intentions, if they exist, may be frustrated.

This is the time for the publication of annual reports, and these in Germany have been making their appearance in considerable numbers. The results are, of course, widely divergent, but, whilst war material producers and engineering concerns appear to have done exceptionally well, the great majority show decreased profits, whether through actual falling off in earnings or the setting aside of sums as reserves against future losses. In the case of certain industries, working mainly or solely for export, the year has been disastrous, and amongst those may be classed shipping companies, porcelain factories, cement works, and alkali concerns. The report of the Diamond "Regie" may be of interest to English readers. Gross profits were about one-third those of last year, net profit being 41,000 marks, against 728,000 marks. Only 10 shipments were received, and 424,409 carats were sold, against 1,284,727 last year. Proceeds worked out at 42.12 marks per carat, against 42.01 marks last year.

Reckless speculation in real estate, so general in Germany in recent years, even on the part of the leading banking institutions, is now proving a source of great trouble to the authorities. The burdens are being transferred to the future. A special law has been enacted enabling the proprietor to be appointed sequestrator of his own property in case of failure to fulfil his obligations towards his creditors (the mortgage institutions) and under the supervision of a party appointed by the court. A new Act also makes liberal concessions as to the rank which public claims are to take in case of compulsory sale. These charges include contributions to the construction of streets, &c., which sometimes run into big figures. Such charges hitherto ranked in the third class before the mortgage itself, provided they do not date back further than two years. If they are older they lose their rank and resort under the seventh class. This provision has now been modified to the effect that all arreas which on January 1, 1915, were not older than two years, and therefore possessed third rank, would retain that right until further notice. Practically, therefore, this comes to the indefinite postponement of large amounts of taxes, to make up for which the municipalities affected will naturally be obliged to borrow, and therefore represents further inflation, for which the bill will, of course, have to be settled some day.

With reference to the measures taken in respect of the stocks of rice, the general discontent excited by the prices fixed appears to have induced the Government to reassure genuine holders, and it has issued a notification stating that its policy is directed only against speculators who unlawfully withhold stocks from consumption, and every individual case will be carefully gone into, to which end all documents bearing on the same have to be submitted, accompanied by some official declaration from a Chamber of Commerce.

The production of iron and steel during March has risen from 803,623 and 946,015 respectively to 938,438 and 1,098,273 tons. It is pointed out that the production of raw steel has since September been greater than that of raw iron, and that the difference between the two is constantly increasing. This is stated to be due to the fact that it has not been necessary to restrict the production of steel produced by the Siemens Martin process to the same extent as that of other kinds in which pig-iron is the chief material used. In the case of Siemens Martin steel, the raw material consists to a large extent in waste and offal.

The Laenderbank, which has an office in London, has published its report, and out of its net profit of a little over Kr 9 millions, 8½ millions are put to special reserve, and the balance to ordinary reserve, from which latter account a dividend of 4 per cent. is declared.—"The Economist."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 7.

The market to-day was steady with G. Broach quoted at Rs. 244. There was a general steady feeling in the bazaar and the market opened at Rs. 244½ and quickly advanced to 246 owing partly to speculative buying and partly to absence of monsoon conditions.

A big business was done in July Bengals at 165 shippers being sellers and the bazaar buyers. A fair business was also reported in western styles for the same month.

Nearly all to-day's enquiries are for July contracts.

The market at Colaba opened at Rs. 246 and advanced to Rs. 247.

At Colaba little business was reported.

New crops are steady, but there is a very small business reported.

Ready cotton is only in fair demand.

We quote:—

Fine M. G. Broach 215/16.
Fine M. G. Bengal June 162/3.
Fine M. G. Bengal July 166.
Fine K/Akola July 192/3.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach April 247.
Fully Good Bengal January 186.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	--	--	--	244 Apr.25' 16
M. G. ,,	216/7	--	--	June 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	190	184½	--	Jan. 26'16
M. G.	160/1	--	--	June 1915
M. G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	--	--	--	--
M.G. Khandesh	--	--	--	--
M. G. Akola. Khgm:	214	--	--	Jan. 1916
H G Bhagalkote	--	--	--	--
H G Bijapur	--	--	--	--
M. G Khandwa, Sanawad	--	--	--	--
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	--	--	--	--
M. G. Nagpore	--	--	--	--
M. G Yeotmal	--	--	--	--
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	--	--	--	--
M. G. Oomrawatee description	--	--	--	--
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	180	--	--	June 1915
Saw Ginned Dhar war	--	--	214	July 1915
H. G Westerns	--	--	191	Do.
M. G. Westerns	--	--	198	Do.
M. G. Mirai	--	--	217/8	Do.
M. G. Comptn	--	--	217/8	Do.
M. G. Broach	--	219	--	Do.
M. G. Benguls	--	163/4	--	Do.
M. G Akola, Khgm:	--	190	--	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 5th June, 1915:—

Cotton	17,270	Bales.
Wheat	29,277	cwts.
Linseed	49,363	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,747	,,
Ginjellyseed	381	,,
Poppyseed	201	,,
Groundnuts	1,289	,,
Castorseed	6,494	,,
Rice	137,794	,,
Myrabollams	4,523	,,
Cottonseed	14,331	,,
Mowraseed	455	,,
Gram	7,069	,,
Jowar	2,404	,,
Barley	446	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent ... Rs. 6-12-6, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ... Rs. 6-8-3, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent ... Rs. 38, B. T. ... per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ... Rs. 45, B. T. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ... Rs. 7-11, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ... Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 6, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ... Rs. 6-2, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ... Rs. 6-10, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat ... Rs. 6-15, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ... Rs. 7-6, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Bold ... Rs. 29, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ... Rs. 4-1, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ... Rs. 6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ... Rs. 2-14, B. T. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's !! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for **Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.** Re. 1 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, 80 S & Co. Lt. Warli Laboratory DADAR, BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ... 1s. 3 13-16d.
D. D. Mail ... 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward ... 1s. 3 27-32d. July.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. Do. Forward ... 1s. 4 1/8d. July.
Do. 4 Months Ready ... 1s. 4 1/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do ... 176 Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ... 132½.
Do. Shanghai ... 170½.
60 d-s. Yokohama ... 150½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ...	24-10-6
Australian do ...	24-5-0
Bombay do ...	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15-10-0
English Dragons ...	15-0-9
Silver ex-duty Ready ...	60-14-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 7.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood dull and a little depressed to-day. There is being noticed some nervousness in the market as there are no indications yet of a timely monsoon either in Colombo or on the Malabar Coast.

Tata Iron and Steel shares kept unchanged with very little business passing.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids declined to Rs. 541½, Fazulbhai to Rs. 405, Standards to Rs. 965, Madhavji to Rs. 1,145, Central to Rs. 1,845, and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,460.

Indian Dyeing and Bleaching shares were placed at Rs. 120 and Indore Malwas at Rs. 183½.

Finlays stood at Rs. 267½ and Simplex at Rs. 270.

Bombay Telephones were placed at Rs. 122.

Bombay Electric Tramways Co. Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 219.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares kept steady at Rs. 92½.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,045.

Gujarat Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 102 and Central Provinces at Rs. 119.

Tata Iron and Steel shares stood stationary at Rs. 103 and Deferred at Rs. 193½. Preference in demand at Rs. 160.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were placed at Rs. 225.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 93⅜.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) were placed at Rs. 100 1/8 in a lot.

EXISTING DYE LICENSES REVOKED.

A press communiqué states that the Board of Trade have decided to revoke existing licenses for the importation of dyestuffs of enemy origin and to refuse to issue any further licenses, as attempts are being made by the German authorities to secure in return for dyestuffs commodities of military value of which there is shortage in Germany.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

CURIOUS GERMAN DECREE.

A curious feature of the "London Gazette," published on May 11, was the inclusion of a German ordinance respecting contraband of war, a translation of which has been received by Sir Edward Grey from the United States Ambassador. This document is dated "Chief Headquarters, April 18, 1915," and is signed "Wilhelm," and countersigned "Von Tirpitz"—two names which seem strangely out of place in the "London Gazette" at the present juncture, writes the "Daily Telegraph."

The ordinance in question deals with amendments of previous decrees on the same subject, the revised list of contraband having been formulated "in retaliation of the regulations adopted by England and her Allies, deviating from the London Declaration of Maritime Law." Germany, it will have been noted, is constantly making charges against this country based on alleged violations of the Declaration of London. This is typical Teuton sophistry, for the German Government is perfectly aware that, as the Declaration of London was never ratified by Great Britain, we are in no sense bound by its rules, irrespective of the notorious fact that Germany herself, since the outbreak of war, has studiously violated almost every canon of international law.

In the revised list of absolute and conditional contraband there is no addition of any especial significance, but it is amusing to observe that raw cotton heads the list of articles which, according to the German ordinance, "cannot be declared contraband of war." It is common knowledge that cotton itself is the base of many modern explosives, including all the propellants which launch shells from the German guns. Under the same exemption fall certain chemicals which are also used as the ingredients of explosive compounds. The other articles in this list appear to consist largely of manufactured goods in which Germany specialises and the whole document affords fresh proof of the "heads I win, tails you lose" principle to which Germany has always adhered in the sphere of international law.

A SUPERFLUOUS DOCUMENT.

That the preparation by Germany of such a document dealing with what is contraband and what is not contraband is distinctly superfluous, scarcely needs to be pointed out. Her piratical submarines, never put themselves to the trouble of ascertaining whether a prospective victim is carrying contraband, but simply torpedo every ship on sight. Only in a very few instances have neutral ships been interrogated by German submarines as to the nature of their cargo. Hence the new contraband decree is valueless from every point of view, and is merely another example of the nauseating hypocrisy with which the enemy seeks to cloak his systematic outrages against the law of nations.

For hoarseness which follows straining of the voice, nothing is so soothing or effective as Zymole Trokeys. A trial will please you. 22

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July	8%	54
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,645
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,750
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	57
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	Nil.	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	Nil.	18
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	27
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 ..	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. {O	50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
{P	50	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£				
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld. £4	£10	March.	5%	58
Mercantile Bank .. £ {12½	A	25	..	8%	£22
{12½	B	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	30
National Bank. of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	740
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	112½
Bo. Dyeing and Mg. Company ..	250	..	20	690
Bombay United ..	250	..	10	300
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	7	210
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,845
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	475
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	395
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	50	1,340
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent ..	100	April.	5	87½
Currimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	171½
David ..	250	do.	25	542½
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	170
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	do.	395
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	406½
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,300
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	267½
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	25	450
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	475
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	105
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	5	121½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	350
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	7	182½xd
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,235
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	15	665
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,195
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April.	45	1,142½
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,840
Manekjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,600
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,350
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	210
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,095
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	157½
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	190
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	412
Shahapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	267½
S. Mahratta ..	100	..	Nil.	20
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	25	965
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	7½	100
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	207½
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,460
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,086
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton {O	500	..	Nil.	350
{P	500	..	77	605xd
Western India ..	1,000	..	15	350
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs.5 yr.	255

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ahdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	225
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2
Bamankua ..	5	..	Nil.	2½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badnam Pile ..	70	June.	7	89
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	35 Hyr.	92½
Bo. Electric Sup. {P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	17½
and T.Co. Ld. {O	£10	..	6%	219½
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	800
Bo. Land & Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam {O	250	Mar.-Sept.	5 Hyr.	185
Navigation Co. {P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	245
Central I.M. Co. Ld.	10	April.	1	25
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of I. Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	520
The Eastern {O	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh 0.
Chemical Co. {D	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 .. {O	250	..	Nil.	245
{D	100	..	Nil.	87
Katni Cement {O	40	..	Nil.	120
{P	100	..	Nil.	101
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Oil Co. {O. {Old	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
{New	Issue	75	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
{P.	150	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.		100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	120
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	10	90
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 10	174
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%	85
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%	645
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 24	88
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	45	810
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.	144
Sirdar Carbuc Gas Co	100	Mar.-Aug.	Nil. 3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel {O	75	Jan.	6%	103
Co {D	30	&	Nil.	193½
{P	150	June	6%	160
Tata Hydro Elec. {O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,045
{P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,060
Tata Hydro "Deb. Con P.S. ..	1,00	April-Oct.	5½%	5% prem.
Thacker & Co. ..		May.	2½%	200
Telephone Co. ..		..	Rs. 4	125
Treacher & Co. ..	0	July	Nil.	475

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price.
CD—Cum dividend. XD—Exdividend

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last year Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,500 nom
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P. & M ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	117½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	205
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	700
New Mofussil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50	777½
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Stud ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	285
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	30	520
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	190

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	126
Amritsar Patti Railway	100	Do.	9%	154
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	Do.	6½%	662½
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July.	4%	119
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4%	110
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	102½
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 50	100	Do.	4%	48½xd
*Pachora Jamur Ry Rs. 25 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	25
*Sura Siraganj Railway Rs. 75	100	Jan-July.	4%	72½xd
Sanket Narowa Railway Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	4%	55
Sind Light Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	8%	176
Sind Valley Railway ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	567½
Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100 ..	100	Jan. July	4%	150

* 4% Int. paid during Construction

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 7.
Sardar — Ookerjee — Basra

DEPARTURES.

June 7.
Umballa — Irwing — Calcutta.

The following steamers entered the docks for loading:—
Steamer Bahadur for Calcutta.
,, Inano Maru for Kobe.
,, Nubia for China.

The following vessels received their port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Bahrein for Maculla and Aden.
,, Clan Lamont for Madras.

S. S. Sardar:—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Company's steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain K. Ookerjee, arrived here yesterday, from Basra, which port she left on the 30th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Lamont:—The steamer Clan Lamont, 2,285 tons, Captain D. Turton, will sail to-day for Madras in ballast.

S. S. Bahrein:—The steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain P. Bonnett, will sail to-day for Maculla and Aden, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Oriental:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental left Hongkong, on Saturday, the 5th instant.

Monday, June 7th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Clan Macalister	Taylor	J. Finlay & Co
D. & E. Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
H. Saima	Resmisan	F. F. Campbell & Co
K. Inaho Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
N Merchant Prince	Ord	D Nanji & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Panan		K. N. & Co
Manamadi		K. N. & Co
Irrawadi		K. N. & Co
Sabarmati		K. N. & Co
Satrunji		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

5 Bahrein	Bonnet	T. M. & Co
6 Jensen Maru	Tarada	N. Y. Kaisha
7 Pandua	Andreasen	M. M. & Co
8 Clan Ross	Clark	J. Finlay & Co
9 Sardar	Ookerjee	B. & P. S. N. Co
10 City of Lahore	McFee	K. Nixon & Co
12 & 13 Khosrou	Hunnah	T. M. & Co
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
15 Vita	Cammack	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nubia	Lyndon	P. & O. Co
3 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co
5 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co
6 City of Sparta	McKellar	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Bahadur	Dooly	T. M. & Co
Clan Lamont	Turton	J. Finlay & Co
Calliope	Topp	Texas Co
Dilwara	Phillips	M. M. & Co
Dwarka	Naples	M. M. & Co
Gymeric	Wilson	
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co.
Maur	Svenson	F. P. Campbell & Co
Nizam	Benson	
Saint Patrick	May	W. & A. G. & Co
Sardar	Ookerjee	B. & P. S. N. Co
Tsubo Maru	Makayawa	N. Y. &

EXPORTS.

June 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Sparta (s) 910 bales cotton, H. E. Bode & Sons; 68 bales wool raw, M. Ramjidas; 141 bales wool raw, E. Mahomed; 172 bales wool raw, David Sassoon & Co.; 20 bales wool raw, B. Dossa & Co.; 61 bales wool raw, P. Nagjie; 7,000 cwts. wheat, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Sparata (s) 2,973 cwts. lentils kareli, John Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Merchant Prince (s) 1,950 cwts. myrabolams, S. Coverji & Co.; 8,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 126 bales hemp, G. Virji & Co.; 75 bales savri cotton, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 4,920 cwts. Ralli Bros.

Arabia (s) 2 bales cowhides, E. Sewji; 16 bales cowhides, H. A. Omer & Sons; 12 bales

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Khandesh Spg. and Wg. Mills Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting, Royal Buildings, 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting, 4-15 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Farewell Performance of Little Mona at 6-30 and 10 p.m. at the Gaiety.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

New Mofussil Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting, Humam Street, 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporations Standing Committee Meeting 4-20 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 11.

P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind with the English Mails, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 12.

Bandmann's Comedy Sketch Company, open at the Excelsior Theatre.

MONDAY, June 14.

The Bombay High Court re-opens after the Summer Vacation, 11-30 a.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders By Lt.-Col. J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B. V. A.

June 7.

675.—Appointments.—No. 119 Sergt. J. B. Cullen is appointed Offg. U. L. Instructor to the E. E. Company with effect from 1st June 1915.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt., R.A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

A combined concert, R.G.A., and B.V.A., will be given in the R.A. Officers Racquet Court on Wednesday 9th instant at 9 p.m.

There will be no charge for admission and all are cordially invited.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

June 8.

208.—Medals.—Applications for Officers Volunteer Decoration and Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 20th instant.

189.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No. 8474 Vol. G. N. Andrews.
No. 8475 Vol. G. E. Flynn.
No. 8476 Vol. G. Bispham.
No. 8477 Vol. S. Moore.
No. 8478 Vol. C. W. Hopkinson.
No. 8479 Vol. H. French.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut., Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at R. B. Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6-15.

March.—Granada ..... J. Garcia.
Caprice.—Echo Des Bastians ..... H. Kling.
Valse.—Charming ..... A. Joyce.
Fantasia.—Patience ..... A. Sullivan.
Entr-Acte.—The Costers Wooing ... W. Rimmer.
Serenade.—Standchen ..... A. Czibulka.
Two-Step.—The Robert E. Lee H. E. Pether.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 36,25,939-13-7; 15th Instalment from Sinde Branch, Rs. 5,000; Subscriptions from Nasik, Rs. 1,310-14-9; Raja Saheb of Bansda (for the Lady Hardinge War Hospital), Rs. 1,000; Panch Mahals District and Rewa Kantha Agency (through Mamlatdar, Kalol), Rs. 727-15-3; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 459-6-5; Subscriptions from Thana Deoli Taluka, Rs. 300; 9th Instalment from Kaira District, Rs. 231-11-6 Subscriptions through Thandar Sankheda Mewas Rs. 1126; 23rd Instalment from Thana District, Rs. 63-11; Subscriptions from Lodhika Thandar, Rs. 36-6-3; Subscriptions from Songadh Thandar, Rs. 33-4; and sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 4-12; Total Rs. 36,35,219-14-9.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind with the outward Mails of the 22nd. ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Caledonia which left Bombay on the 15th ultimo arrived London on Sunday the 6th instant. All well.

CHILD DROWNED IN A TROUGH.

Krishna Gopal, a Hindu boy, aged about 3 years, son of a customs sepoy, residing at Sheikh Misri, was playing in a garden when he fell into a trough containing water three feet and a half deep. The lad's father, who was watering trees at the time, came to the trough for water, when he saw the child come up and took it out. All attempts to resuscitate the child, however, failed and it died shortly after.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Writers' Association Mr. Rustamji Nasarvanji Munshi will read a paper on "Parisis and Hindus—their Language" at Bai Bricaiji Bengali School, Fort, on Friday next at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) This is the fifth in the series of lectures on "Gujarati Language and Literature" organised by the Association.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were two attacks and three deaths from plague in Bombay on Sunday, the attacks being reported from Fort (Northern), and Kamatipura. There were two attacks and two deaths from small-pox but no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 64, as compared with 101 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 81 of 1913. The total number of rats caught on Saturday was 1,522, out of which 18 were found to be plague-stricken. A Ward contributed 1 of these latter, B Ward 12, C Ward 3, D Ward 1 and E Ward 1.

LADY WILLINGDON SCHEME FOR INDIAN WOMEN.

A course of lectures in "Midwifery" and "Care of Infants" under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association and the Lady Willingdon Scheme for Indian Women will commence from Thursday the 17th instant. Dr. K. S. Patel, M.B., B.S., Demonstrator in Physiology, Grant Medical College, will deliver these lectures in Gujarati on the premises of the Seva Sadan, Gamdevi Road. The course consists of about twelve lectures fully illustrated with charts etc., one hour every Thursday only from 4 to 5 p. m., (S.T.) These lectures are open to women of all castes and creeds. No fees are charged for this very useful instruction. Those wishing to attend the course are requested to have their names registered with Mrs. Shirin D. F. Panthaki, Honorary Class Organiser, Gazdar House, No. 9, Karelvadi, Bombay No 2. Successful candidates will be awarded certificates.

MR. EDWARDES AND MILLHANDS.

A meeting of millhands, numbering over three thousand assembled at Ghorapdeo near Alexandra Mills on Sunday, under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha to congratulate Mr. S. M. Edwardes C.V.O., I.C.S., on the distinction of C.S.I., conferred upon him. Several leading Hindu and Mohommedan Jobbers and Mill Officers attended. An ovation was given to Mr. Edwardes as soon as he entered the Pendal. The proceedings commenced with some gymnastic feats. Mr. S. K. Bole, the Secretary of the K. H. Sabha addressed the meeting and eulogised the meritorious services rendered by Mr. Edwardes, especially with reference to the poor working classes of the City. He also described how Mr. Edwardes worked day and night to counteract wild and reckless rumours which were current in the City and to keep the high prices under control in the beginning of the war and to inspire confidence amongst all classes especially amongst millhands. Mr. K. R. Korgaoker also addressed the meeting in eulogy of Mr. Edwardes.

Mr. Edwardes replied thanking the millhands for offering their congratulations to him. He wished prosperity to those among the mill operatives who were cultivators and who would leave Bombay for their villages for agricultural purposes, and urged the millhands to live in peace and harmony.

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AT BANSDA.

On the King's Birthday a durbar of officers and citizens of the State of Bansda was held at Indra Villas Palace under the presidentship of Kumar Shri Pravinsinghji, brother of the Rajasaheb. Resolutions praying for the victory of the British Government in war and for the long life and happiness of his Imperial Majesty were passed at the meeting. A public holiday was observed throughout the State.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

The report of this well-known local institution for the year 1914, shows that the general progress of the School has been very satisfactory. At the beginning of the year there were 162 girls on the roll and at the close 155. Of these, 123 were Parsis, 26 Hindus, 10 Mahomedans and 3 Jews. The average daily attendance varied in the different months from 132 to 139. Two of the three pupils sent up for the Matriculation examination, came out successful. At the year's Arts' School examination, 11 out of the 15 pupils sent, passed the 1st Grade, 3 out of 4 passed in the 2nd Grade and 2 out of 5 passed the 3rd Grade. Two students passed the London Trinity College of Music examinations in both the divisions.

Since January of the year under review the Directors have provided a separate laboratory fully equipped for the use of advanced students who have to study chemistry and physics.

On a representation made by the Directors of the School, the Municipal Joint Schools Committee have increased their annual grant to the School from Rs. 395 to Rs. 900.

The statement of accounts of the School shows that the total expenditure during the year under review came to Rs. 15,210-11-1, whereas the receipts amounted to Rs. 14,849-9-8, leaving a deficit of Rs. 361-1-5.

This year the annual distribution of prizes did not take place. The Secretaries of the Women's Branch of the Bombay War Relief Fund having requested that the pupils of the Institution should be asked to subscribe to this Fund, the Directors were unable to accede to this request as they did not approve of the practice of making School-children contribute towards any fund whatever, seeing that the money must needs come out of the parents' pockets. Those of the pupils, however, who won prizes in 1914, voluntarily offered to give up the value of these prizes towards the Relief Fund. There was thus no distribution of prizes this year. In its stead the Directors further arranged for and gave a public performance by the pupils of the Institution in aid of the Relief Fund.

"AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS IN BOMBAY."

With reference to the report published in our issue of yesterday under the heading of "Australian Red Cross in Bombay," stating that a large party of these stayed at the Hotel Majestic and some at Watson's Hotel, we are asked to state that, with the exception of a few, almost the whole party numbering about a hundred (including Colonel & Mrs. Fiaschi) were staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

THE CENTURY WASHING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is now over a month that the Century Washing Co., of 65 Meadows Street has locked its door with a board "Mortgagee in possession" without any name or the address of the alleged Mortgagee or his seal on the door.

The board "Mortgagee in possession" has disappeared lately.

Many persons have given their clothes for washing and dying and they have been without their clothes for a long time.—Yours, etc.

SUFFERERS.

Bombay, June 7th.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

EX-POLICEMAN'S TRICK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector D. V. Karnik charged Pandit Jaikishor Sharma, an ex-policeman, with cheating one Chandulal Gordhandas by inducing him to pass two documents on false pretences.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant's master wanted to dispose of a factory for making bolts etc., which was situated at Kumbharwada. The accused settled the bargain for Rs. 605 and made the complainant pass a receipt for the amount. He took the receipt away without paying the money, saying he wanted the contents of the documents to be read by a Marwari as they were in Marwari character. The next day he made the complainant pass a rent note for Rs. 20 to show that he had bought the factory and had now rented it out to the complainant. When asked to pay the money he put the complainant off from time to time saying he had pledged the document for Rs. 150 which he had lost in speculation. The complainant then grew suspicious and informed the Police, who arrested the accused and recovered the document from a box in an aerated water shop which he (the accused) kept on the maidan.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he had paid up the full amount of the receipt and alleging that it was a false case.

The accused was convicted, and as he had a previous conviction, he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PICK POCKET'S NINTH CONVICTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Monday, the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Narayan Tukaram alias Papa Ameer, stood charged with stealing a purse containing twelve annas from the pocket of one Ramji Vithu, Sub-Inspector Kadarmia of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police conducted the prosecution.

The facts of the case were that on Friday the complainant was at the booking office at the Grant Road Station, when he found that his purse had been picked up. He raised an alarm when Head Constable Mazmudin came up and after making investigations suspected the accused who was among the crowd.

The accused pleaded guilty and as he had eight previous convictions, His Worship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, one month of which was to be solitary confinement. He was further ordered to report his place of residence to the police for a period of three years after his release from jail.

The Magistrate complimented Constable Muzmudin for the smartness he had shown in finding out the accused from among such a large crowd.

FAMINE IN NORTHERN NIGERIA.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST.

An Englishman who has returned from Northern Nigeria has informed a Reuter's representative that he was in Kano in February, and said that the people of that province and of the adjoining French territory had been suffering terribly from famine, the result of deficient crops and a failure of rain for two years in succession. The Government had sent large quantities of rice and had done all that was possible, but the suffering had been very severe, and it was estimated that during the period of the famine last year thirty thousand people had perished in Kano Province alone, while in French territory the population had suffered even to a greater extent. Villages of 200 people have seen their population reduced to ten or a dozen, and large numbers of natives died on the roadside in an ineffectual attempt to reach the Southern Provinces in search of food. Generally speaking, the tribes of Northern Nigeria have not been affected by the war, and the Moslem population is loyal.

A NOTED PARSI LINGUIST.

THE LATE MR. C. B. N. CAMA.

A correspondent writes:—The death of Mr. Camaji Behramji Naoroji Cama took place at Hoshangabad recently at the age of 37. He was one of the twin brothers Cama one of whom died in consequence of a riding accident in England after having passed the I.C.S.. Examination there, Mr. Camaji passed in the first class both the B.A. and the M.A. Examinations of the Bombay University in the same month and gained the Chancellor's Gold medal at the M.A. He was given the Governmsnt of India's Scholarship in 1898 to proceed to England and prosecute his studies there. The twin brothers occupied the 6th and the 7th ranks as wranglers in the Cambridge Universitiy Examination in mathematics and in September 1901, they both passed into the Civil Service. Two years after Mr. Camaji obtained the Sir Issac Newton Scholarship in the Cambridge University. He then came to India and was appointed to the Judicial Service of the Central Provinces in December 1903. He was, at the time of his death, Assistant Commissioner and Divisional Sessions Judge in the Narbada Division. The most extraordinary thing to be noted in the case of the genius of the deceased gentleman is that between the years 1906 and 1914 he passed in all 14 examinations in nine different Oriental Languages and obtained prizes for so doing.

The following is a list of such examinations showing that this Parsi Civilian made quite a record in the acquisition of Oriental Languages:—

Passed in Persian by Higher Standard on 16th January 1906, by Higher Proficiency on 17th January 1907, by Degre of Honour on 6th October 1910, and by Degree of Honour (First Division) on 5th April 1911, in Urdu Proficiency on 6th July 1907, in Sanskrit by Higher Standard on 24th October 1907, in Hindustani by High Proficiency on 8th January 1908, in Hindi by High Proficiency on 8th April 1908, in Arabic by High Standard on 12th October 1908, in Bengalee by High Proficiency in April 1910 in Uriya by High Proficiency on 5th July 1910, in Marathi High Proficiency on 3rd April 1912, High Proficiency standard in Arabic on 6th January 1913, and in Urdu by Degree of Honour (1st Division) on the 30th January 1914.

He was the grandson of the late Mr. Pestonji Hormasji Cama, the founder of the Cama Hospital for Women and Children, and son-in-law of Sir Bejonji Dadabhoy Mehta, of Nagpur.

Owing to slips in the hill section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, due to heavy rain the service between Badarpur and Lumding is temporarily suspended. All coaching traffic to and from Assam must pass via Gauhati.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMAN COMEDY SKETCH COMPANY.

FORTHCOMING VISIT TO BOMBAY.

Next Saturday Mr. Maurice Bandmann is to introduce to the Bombay public the Comedy Sketch Company which he has brought out to India, and which has during the last few weeks been drawing crowded houses in Calcutta. The Company, as is the case with all of Mr. Bandmann's leading attractions for the East, is to appear at the Excelsior Theatre in a series of the latest sketches from London and Bombay must be fortunate in getting at a time like the present such artists as Miss May Yates, Miss Nellie Lomas, Miss Dorothea Temple, Mr. Tom Payne, Mr. A. G. Spry and Mr. Gordon Stamford.

Tom Payne is an artist of rare humorous talent and an excellent dancer in the Lupino style. His comic ability is of the highest order. He appeared recently in the humorous sketch "I should Worry?" at the Empire in London and also at the Palace with Miss Marie Dainton and others. He will be remembered also with Mr. George Edwardes' companies and as a pantomime comedian. Miss May Yates, the principal lady, is a sketch artist of proved ability and a charming soubrette and a clever dancer. Her name is well known to patrons of vaudeville at Home.

Mr. A. G. Spry is another well-known comedian, whose specialities, such as "Making my Will," have been laughed at all over the world save India, which Mr. Spry visits for the first time. "Ally Sloper" said of Mr. Spry: "He is a real funny man and consequently a curiosity."

Miss Nellie Lomas we all know. A daintier artist has never been heard in Bombay, and her return to the cinema will be looked forward to with pleasant anticipation by patrons of Mr. Bandmann's last operatic season.

Miss Dorothea Temple is another old Bandmann favourite and will be remembered as a very popular member of the company some years ago. There is also Mr. Gordon Stamford, no stranger to Bombay, with his clever sketches and his tenor voice.

These artists will present new sketches and contribute severally in separate "turns" to a programme that promises to be the most attractive put on in Bombay for some time.

Other artists who will join the company when the Kaiser-i-Hind arrives on Friday, will be the Three Sisters Rosslyn, a very youthful and dainty trio, who do song-scenas with appropriate dances. This clever trio includes Miss Grace Rosslyn, an adept at classical dancing. With these additions, the Company will be probably the strongest dancing organisation ever brought to Bombay. The reports from Calcutta say that Tom Payne's extraordinary terpsichorian abilities created a furore. We in Bombay know how dainty graceful Miss Nellie Lomas can dance. Miss May Yates is also clever on the "Light Fantastic" and finally Mr. Fred Coyne who also arrives on Friday is no mean exponent of the art. In view of this exceedingly strong combination, we are afraid Mr. McGrath will be sorely tried on Saturday in finding accomodation for the public.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY BOGUS TEA AGENT.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE VICTIMISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 7.

A Coonoor corespondent writes under date 5th June:—An extraordinary and daring case of alleged cheating of Mr. W. B. De Courcy, Cantonment Magistrate, who also owns the Litkedale Estate at Nadivata on the Wynaad side, occupied the attention of Mr. J. Gray, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate, yesterday.

It was alleged that on the 1st November one K. M. Pillay, alias Murgasan, represented to Mr. De Courcy that he would act as his agent for his teas in North India and subsequently received a cheque of Rs. 600 as advance for his expenses etc. After cashing the cheque at the Bank of Madras branch at Ootacamund, the accused made his way to Agra and ordered four large consignments of teas, one lot of 8600 for a merchant at Delhi and another similar supply for a merchant at Agra. Both these consignments were refused by the parties, who totally denied having given any order, while the accused disappeared suddenly and his whereabouts were unknown until last month.

In the meanwhile, Mr. De Courcy, about October last, informed the Nadwatam police of the matter, and they arrested the accused at Hosur in the Mysore territory. The undelivered articles (teas) were subsequently handed over to Messrs. Volkart Bros. at Calcutta who sold them, Mr. De Courcy losing heavily thereby.

The accused made a statement and cited two witneses for his defence. A charge under section 420 I.P.C. was framed. The further hearing will take place on the 7th instant.

RAILWAY FATALITY AT PANAGAR.

TWO KILLED AND ONE INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HOWRAH, June 6.

Yesterday evening a goods train collided with three trucks at Panagar near Ondal which had been blown out of the siding by a severe storm. Out of the three men sleeping in the trucks two were killed and one injured.

CEVLON RIOTS.

SITUATION IMPROVING DAILY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, June 6.

The situation is improving daily and the guards have been removed. No more trouble is anticipated. Rioters convicted or under detention number 1985. The situation in the mofussil is quieting.

"MODERN INDUSTRIALISM AND INDIA."

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

An ordinary general meeting of the London Indian Association was held on Friday last (May 7) at Prince Henry's Room, Fleet Street, under the presidency of Mr. Syud Hossain, when Mr. S. Saklatwala read a paper on "Modern Industrialism and India."

Industrialism, said Mr. Saklatwala, formed the purpose and aim of modern national life. It dominated all such questions as Imperialism, colonisation, naval expansion, and foreign policy. Social legislation, and all measures of internal improvement were its fruits, and kept pace with its growth. Not merely did increase of material wealth and acquirement of material luxuries emanate from it, but also rational intellectual development. Its chief characteristic was unlimited expansion based on the idea of a world-wide market for raw materials and finished products: and its essence was competition. But this competition was hardly fair, since the competitors possessed unequal strength and had to work with unequal opportunities brought about by different geographical and climatic conditions. Political strength constituted the backbone of industrialism, since it could regulate both home and foreign markets. For India real protective duties were impossible in his view: but a great deal could be done by mutual help and co-operation, by the establishment, in other words, of a kind of industrial home rule. There was a considerable amount of money in India which could be employed as capital if it could be drawn out and properly grouped. If capital was obtained from abroad, its control should be kept in Indian hands. Indians were not wanting in financial ability, but they did not possess the necessary daring: and he attributed this deficiency mainly to want of experience and political backwardness. There should be no interference with the financial and administrative control of industries. Those who were to engage in research work should be men of high intellectual gifts, and should be sent abroad for their training. The East was not wanting in men of this type who possessed inventive genius. Others, again, must be well-grounded both in the theory and in the arts of production. Their training should also be completed abroad. Ther was much to deplore in the wrong selections made by various bodies in India for this kind of technical education. The most neglected class in India, however, was the workmen. These should not be regarded as producers only: and their standard of living should be raised. As regards markets, none should be overlooked, but, at the same time, foreign competition must be fairly faced. Free Trade was the best and safest policy for India. Lastly, it was of the utmost importance to advertise their wares and to employ properly-qualified and equipped travellers and salesmen.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Imam delivered judgment in the suit brought by Alexander Gaul against the Baranagore Jute Factory Co., to recover Rs. 3,163 as damages for wrongful dismissal.

The plaintiff was engaged by the defendant Company in August 1910 as their factory machanic for four years. He was to get as his salary Rs. 2,000 for the first year, Rs. 2,750 for the second and Rs. 3,000 for the third and fourth years, of which Rs. 100 per month was to be paid at home. Out of the wages the defendant Company retained Rs. 600 as deposit and security. The plaintiff worked till the 5th November 1913 when he left for his home in Scotland. He came out to India again on the 7th March, 1914, and was dismissed on the 18th June, 1914.

His Lordship held that the impetuous request of the plaintiff for passage money after an altercation with the Manager of the defendant company, was responsible for the dismissal. The claim for damages was disallowed but the plaintiff was given a decree for Rs. 1,600 including Rs. 1,000 costs and Rs. 600 deposit money.

SIR T. N. PALIT ENDOWMENT.

SUIT AGAINST CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

Mr. Justice Imam and Mr. Justice Greaves will preside over a special Bench of the High Court, which will sit from the 21st instant, to hear the original suit which arose out of Sir Tarak Nath Palit's endowment of about fifteen lakhs of rupees to the Calcutta University for scientific and technical education.

After the death of Sir Tarak Nath one of his sons, Mr. J. Palit, Barrister-at-Law, filed the present suit to have the endowment declared void, making the University and his brother, Mr. L. Palit, I.C.S., (retired) defendants. By consent of the parties the suit will be heard by two judges so that an appeal, if any, will lie direct to the Privy Council.

CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS FOR MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 7.

It is understood that a scheme is now under consideration for appointing a Chief Conservator of Forests for the Madras Presidency to work directly under the Government. This will render the Forest Member of the Board of Revenue unnecessary and will throw additional work on the Secretariat which will be strengthened by the creation of a fifth Secretary to be in charge of matters relating to Forests, Commerce and Industry.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

June 13, Sassanian C. C.
June 20, Wellington C. C.
June 26, Mohomedan C. C.
June 27, Baronet C. C.
July 3, St. Zavier's College Gymkhana.
July 4, Coronation C. C.
July 10, Improvement Trust C. C.
July 11, Lord Northbrook C. C.
July 17, Parsee Gymkhana.
July 18, Alliance C. C.
July 24, Friend's Union C. C.
July 25, Elphinstone C. C.
July 31, Bhatia C. Club.
August 1, Liberal (Esplanade) C. C.
August 7, Medical College Gymkhana.
August 8, Parsee Baronet C. C.
August 13, Gujarati Union C. C.
August 15, John Bright C. C.
August 20, Hindoo Gymkhana.
August 28, "Times of India" C. C.
August 29, Imperial C. C.
September 4, Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
September 11, Municipal C. C.
September 18, Government College of Commerce.
September 19, Persian C. C.
September 26, Gandevi C. C.

PERSIAN CLUB.

June 12, Elphinstone C. Club.
June 13, Wellington C. Club.
June 19, Parsi Gymkhana.
June 20, Baronet C. Club.
June 27, Coronation C. Club.
July 4, Lord Northbrook C. Club.
July 11, Alliance C. Club.
July 17, Bombay Gymkhana.
July 18, Elphinstone C. Club.
July 25, Liberal Esplanade C. Club.
July 31 New Hindu C. Club.
August 1, Parsi Baronet C. Club.
August 7, Govt. College of Commerce.
August 8, John Bright C. Club.
August 15, Imperial C. Club.
August 21, Bombay Municipality.
August 22, Colts Match.
August 29, Gandevi C. Club.

UNION CRICKET CLUB.

June 20, New Coronation C. Club.
June 27, Alfred C. Club.
July 4, Imperial C. Club.
July 11, Sixteen Stars C. Club.
July 18, Chandra Saneya C. Club.
July 25, Araya Bhanchor C. Club.
August 1, Rameshvar Murti C. Club.
August 8, New Esplanade C. Club.
August 14, Gujrati Union C. Club.
August 15, Chitrapure C. Club.
August 21, Elphinstone High School C. C.
August 22, Parekh C. Club.
August 29, Young Friend's Union C. C.
September 5, Bombay Telgues.
September 12, Bhatia Mitra Mandli C. C.
September 26, Thana Young Cricketers.

THE HARDINGE CRICKET CLUB.

June 12, The National Sporting Cricket Club.
June 13, The Rangers Cricket Club.
June 27, The Bhatia Mitra Mandal Cricket Club.
July 3, The Prince Cricket Club.
July 4, The Ghatkopur Union Cricket Club.
July 10, The Byramji J. School Cricket Club.
July 11, The George Cricket Club.
July 17, The National Bank Cricket Club.
July 18, The Luso Indiano Cricket Club.
July 24, The Willingdon Cricket Club.
July 25, The Bank of Bombay Cricket Club.
July 31, The Parsee Sporting Cricket Club.
August 1, The Prince Cricket Club.
August 7, The Byramji J. School Cricket Club.
August 8, Chitrapur Cricket Club.
August 14, The Willingdon Cricket Club.
August 15, The Mahim Elate Cricket Club.
August 21, The Coronation Cricket Club.
August 22, The George Cricket Club.
August 28, The E. D. Sassoon & Co. Cricket Club.
August 29, The Ghatkopur Cricket Club.
September 12, The Sir J. J. School of Arts Cricket Club.
September 19, The Bhatia Mitra Mandal Cricket Club.
September 25, The New Hindoo Cricket Club.

ARYA VIRASHRI CRICKET CLUB.

June 13, Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu C. Club.
June 26, The Wilson High School Cricket Club.
July 4, The Bandra Union Cricket Club.
July 11, The Arya Bandhoo Cricket Club.
July 18, The Vijayanand Cricket Club.
July 31, The Bombay Young Cricketers' Club.
August 7, The Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
August 22, The Young Friends' Union Cricket Club.
September 4, The Radiant Cricket Club.
September 11, St. Xavier College Gymkhana.
September 12, Daiwadnya Cricket Club.

CRICKET MATCH.

ARYA VIRSHRI C. C. V SIXTEEN STARS C. C

This match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade ground between the Arya Virshri Cricket Club and the 16 Stars Cricket Club. The former won the match by 69 runs. Scores:—

ARYA VIRSHRI C.C.

Samant 14, Dhorn 6, Rajpurkar K. 48, Chawan 10, Pardeshi (Capt.) 2, Parkar 1, Purulkar 0, Girkar 4, Velankar 0, Rajpurkar 0, Shetye 5, extra 7. Total 97.

16 STARS C. C.

Aryamane 0, Chachad V. 10, Gidh 5, Shete 1, Paes 0, Ovalkar 3, Chiplookar 1, Jadhav 0, Vagal 0, Chachad A. 0, Rawoot 3, extra 6. Total 28.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

MERCHANTS' CUP COMPETITION.

The following is the final result of the Calcutta Merchants Golf Cup Competition for 1915.—

Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	528
Jas. Finlay & Co., Ltd.	549
Moran & Co.	553
Duncan Bros.	553
Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd.	564
Bird & Co.	570
Bank of Bengal	572
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	573
J. Thomas & Co.	574
Kilburn & Co.	575
MacNeill & Co.	576
Birkmyre Bros.	578
Jardine Skinner & Co.	578
National Bank	580
East Indian Railway	588
Bengal Nagpur Railway	594
Octavius Steel & Co.	597
Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.	599
Chartered Bank	601
F. W. Heilgeras & Co.	602
Mercantile Bank	604
Shaw Wallace & Co.	608
Graham & Co.	612
Martin & Co.	618
E. B. S. Railway	644
Port Commissioners	453

Win the wooden spoon for 5.

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Anchor case oil 125 Rising Sun brand 125
Deer brand 125 Bull brand 125
Swan brand 125
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NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, June 8, 1915.

WHEAT SCHEME DANGER.

Since the sale of the inaugural wheat cargo from Karachi in the month of April, we have not been favoured with any further information with regard to the prices secured on subsequent transactions. As we anticipated the wheat market in London has sagged considerably in the interval, due in a great measure, we imagine, to the three or four hundred thousand tons of the commodity which have been already disposed of. From the most recent cable advices, prices have dropped about 8s. per quarter, which represents a a reduction of profits by about 36s. per ton as compared with the prices the first cargoes realised. At this rate of decline, it is not difficult to estimate what the effect will be, when the balance of the Indian surplus begins to exert its influence on a drooping market, more especially when Mark Lane and other distributing centres of the same ilk are aware, that being a Government enterprise, the scheme will have to be carried through in its entirety, whether the cereal is required or not. London wheat jobbers will have the time of their lives with anticipatory "bear" sales, and what this astute brigade of speculators are likely to make as the result of the Dardanelles being thrown open in a week or two, makes one dizzy to contemplate. It is impossible to make an intelligent estimate of what the Russian surplus is likely to be when it finds its way through the Straits, but as it cannot fall far short of the Indian contribution, it may safely be assumed, there are still two or three million tons to be unloaded on the London market. Under such circumstances, the Marquis of Crewe was probably not far out in his ominous premonitions, that the profits which accrued on the few first shipments might be considerably reduced, and, in fact, there was a possibility of them disappearing altogether. A Karachi telegram advised us that about seventy steamers have already been chartered by the India Office freight broker in London for Karachi loading, at rates varying between 50s and 55s., and these are now sailing at the rate of about nine a week. There is apparently no easing away of the freight market, rates having visibly advanced since operations commenced by 5s. per ton. What with freights going up and wheat prices receding, it would appear that the Marquis of Crewe's worst fears are about to be realised. And, as the heavy buying and selling commissions remain constant whatever happens, it surely would be politic to put the brake on the India Office's freight broker by suspending his further activities, until the Wheat Commissioner out here takes a breather by taking a survey of his position. If prices begin to move up, selling might be resumed. It seems to be sheer madness for the Government of India to keep on dumping down wheat in the London market, when there are unmistakable indications that no real shortage exists, simply because red tape demands that all official schemes must be carried through to the letter. At any rate it would certainly be wise to defer further operations for say a month, pending the result of the attack on the Dardanelles, which at the present moment promises extremely well, and is being prosecuted with the utmost vigour. Our monsoon has yet to come, and as there is no urgent demand on the home side for the cereal, it would be criminal to deplete the country of its entire surplus until the position here is assured. This wheat scheme was a sound statesmanlike enterprise, undertaken in a splendid cause,—the protection of the Indian consumer and the relief of Great Britain. But if it is to fulfil this ideal, it must be worked on business lines and not red tape. We are therefore strongly of opinion that unless actual want prevails at Home, it would be better to keep the wheat where it is and await developments. If jobbers in London have forestalled the market with "bear" sales, causing the big decline in rates, and are sitting on the fence waiting to buy at their own prices, there can be no valid reason for playing into their hands by pitching the wheat at them. Viewed in any conceivable light, there appear to be very solid grounds for giving the London market a rest. If prices go up again to the former level, India will oblige. Otherwise the wheat can very conveniently remain where it is.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The Land Revenue Administration Report, embodying as it does a mass of information of a general character on the revenue administration of the Presidency, is among the most important of State reports. And the Government Resolution on this Report for 1913-14, which was published in our columns last week, though partaking to a considerable extent of the usual dull and unpretentious character of Government resolutions, is well worth-reading, if only for the criticism which it provokes. The season 1913-14, according to this Resolution, was generally favourable, except for excessive falls of rain in some parts and the depradations of rats and grasshoppers in other. Ahmednagar, especially, after a cycle of bad seasons, had a really good year and the cultivators were not slow to take advantage of the opportunity to make good their previous losses. This not only proves their inherent staying power but also shows how rapidly, under modern conditions, they are able to recover from a series of bad seasons. The condition of agricultural cattle also showed a general improvement and it is pleasant to observe that the ryots are beginning to appreciate the effectiveness of Western methods of treatment of cattle diseases and that they resort freely to veterinary dispensaries for assistance and advice. The Resolution, while justly eulogising the services of the Veterinary Department, is curiously silent about the adequacy of this department to meet the requirements of agriculture, for the paucity of village veterinary dispensaries is still too prominent. An adequate and pure water-supply for drinking as well as agricultural purposes is of vital importance to this country, which is above all agricultural and, therefore, dependent for its prosperity, in case of insufficient rain, on the provisions made by a thoughtful Government. The experiments in deep boring in the Northern districts have, on the whole, been attended with fair success and their extension to other parts of the Presidency will be keenly watched, though, according to Government reports, the prospects of deep boring in the Karnatic and the Deccan must be regarded as problematic. However, the large irrigation works in the Eastern Deccan have made steady progress and, when completed, will effect a vast change in the character of the country and of its cultivation. In this connection the Resolution rightly lays very strong stress on the need of co-operation between the officers of the Revenue and Irrigation departments.

The year as regard land revenue was one of record collections. And it is instructive to note the gratified praise which Government confers on the agriculturists. "The readiness and punctuality," so runs the Resolution, "with which the cultivators generally now pay up their dues are significant of a very welcome change in their attitude in the matter. In most districts contumacy is a thing of the past. Coercive processes are required to a much less extent than was the case a few years ago. The cultivator, having experienced the benefits of the Supervision and Remission Rules when his crops are poor, realised that he should pay promptly when he has secured a good harvest." This admission on the part of Government, though it implies that a mistaken apprehension of the ryot's attitude still exists, is at the same time valuable as being a repudiation of the former official view regarding the supposed recalcitrancy inherent in the ryot. Evidently he is merely human. Treat him well and with confidence and he will respond. The welcome state of things to which the sentence quoted refers is an object lesson in methods of trust and reliance, and serves to show what satisfactory results can be achieved by infusing elasticity and humanity in administration.

Another matter which deserves attention is the considerable decrease in demand for takavi loans. The Government Resolution attributes this reduction to the continuance of favourable conditions, the spread of co-operative societies, the wide use of the joint-bond system and the introduction of the policy, especially in the Ahmednagar district, of refusing loans to "uneconomic" holders, that is, in practice, to holders of land assessed at less than Rs. 5 per annum. We are not impressed with the reasons advanced. The continuance of favourable conditions may certainly reduce the demand for loans required for tiding over a period of distress. But it is difficult to understand why favourable seasons should cause slackness in demand for loans for agricultural improvement. On the contrary, it is during such seasons that the agriculturist would feel interested in improving his land. Again, the growth in the number of co-operative societies is not very rapid, and, perhaps, necessarily so. The increase during 1913-14, in the number of such societies was 159, and the total number of members in all societies was about 39,000. This figure forms but a very infinitesimal fraction of the large number of agriculturists in the Presidency, and it does not warrant one in assuming that it would affect the demand for takavi among the thousands of agriculturists whom the benefits of co-operation have not reached. The use of the joint-bond system, again, may diminish the number of persons borrowing from Government, but it cannot appreciably effect the amount, unless the class of people especially in need of Government help,—the small cultivators,—are eliminated. If this is so, then it is apparent that in spite of its manifold advantages, both to the Government and the village communities, the joint-bond system should not be extended to the detriment of the interests of the small cultivators. In fact, the theory of "uneconomic" holding, though its practical application promotes agricultural progress by organizing the economic holders, would be a death blow to the peasant proprietors who have raised the Bombay Gujerat to its present position under the ryotwari system. It will make the uneconomic holders mere day-labourers; and this should strongly be resisted if the advancement and independance of all classes of the community,—whether *big* or *small*,—is to be promoted. There are other matters in the Resolution which admit of criticism. We shall deal with these on a later occasion.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Churchill's Optimism.

Mr Churchill's speech at Dundee was full of that buoyant optimism which is so characteristic of him. If anyone were inclined to despond after Mr. Lloyd George's speech a dose of the Churchill stimulant should prove an admirable corrective. But, as we pointed out yesterday, there is nothing for despondency in Mr. George's speech, but it was essential that the gravity of the need of the moment should be brought home to the people on whom the Empire now depends to provide the one thing needful for ultimate victory. Mr. Churchill is optimistic because the position everywhere,—even in Galicia where the Germans are not, it must be remembered invading but resisting invasion and exhausting themselves in the process,—justifies optimism, but his optimism is not of the cheap and thoughtless kind that thinks victory can be easily bought His reference to the losses in the surplus fleet in the Dardanelles was admirable. We wonder what some of the old women in the press at Home would say if our armies had to suffer the losses that the Germans have suffered in the course of their expensive operations.

The Victory in Gallipoli.

There is a class of people who seem to think that modern battles can be fought without heavy sacrifices of men, or difficult naval operations conducted without the loss of ships. These are the people who have not yet learnt the lesson of the immensity and desperate character of the struggle in which the Allies are engaged; who raised a shriek over Neuve Chapelle, and heave a groan of despair, as though all were lost, every time an old battleship is torpedoed. No one wishes to minimise the sadness of the terrible toll of human lives, but it is necessary to distinguish between lives that are thrown away, and lives that are laid down for value. Mr. Churchill's encouraging reference to the Dardanelles operations, it will be noticed, has been quickly followed by news of an important advance in that field by the Allies, consisting of the capture of three miles of Turkish trenches in the southern area of the Gallipoli Peninsular and a thrust forward of the whole allied line of 500 yards. The comparative ease with which the operations were carried out and the heavy losses of the enemy indicate that the Allies have established a definite superiority over the Turkish forces.

Indirect Fire.

Mr. Churchill has a refeshing way of replying to his critics by indirect fire. He begins by a justifiable reference to the work accomplished for and by the Navy during his regime at the Admiralty and emphasizing his satisfaction that he should have been succeeded by Mr. Balfour. Then he proceeds to denfend Lord Kitchener, who—,—not Mr. Churchill,—has undertaken these operations after the most careful consideration. His critics,—also Mr. Churchill's critics,—are presumptuous! We are glad that Mr. Churchill went out of his way to justify Lord Haldane. In doing so he made an interesting revelation. Lord Haldane, he says, "warned us to guard against the dangerous side of Germany's nature." There has been nothing more discreditable in English public life than the attacks on Lord Haldane, whose miscalculations were, after all, shared by the bulk of the nation.

Stone-chipping on Pavements.

Everyone is glad to see the town of Bombay further beautified by the addition of edifices of architectural pretensions, but at the same time it is undesirable that the process of building them should be accompanied by inconvenience or nuisance of any kind whatsoever. With this view there is no possibility of doubt that there will be unanimous agreement. The practice of chipping stones for buildings under construction on the pavements of some of the leading and most frequented roads of the city has become a grave public nuisance, and it is high time the authorities put a stop to this dangerous practice. One of our readers complains that while walking along that portion of the pavement between the corner of Mayo Road and Elphinstone College, and running alongside the new Bombay Science College, now in process of erection, a fairly large piece of flint struck him on the cheek inflicting a nasty wound. Had this pedestrian been less fortunate he might have lost an eye? It would be interesting to know whether the Public Works Department would have come forward and compensated him had such a calamity occurred. Large blocks of stone are continually being chipped on the pavement and the workmen have to use considerable force owing to the extremely hard nature of the stone, with the result that pieces of flint fly with great velocity through the air in all directions. This is not an isolated case and the danger is a constant one for wherever a building is being constructed the same evil exists. Pedestrians may be very seriously injured and there is no reason why pavements in this city should be rendered dangerous in this way. The authorities should follow the practice in England, where people erecting buildings and requiring to encroach on the footpath are obliged to enclose the whole of their dirty mess by a hoarding and erect a temporary wooden footway with a railing for the benefit of pedestrians.

The Depressed Classes.

It is extremely satisfactory to find that much is being done towards the amelioration of the condition of the above classes in the Karnatic. The Mission, whose aims are devoted to their uplifting, can now boast of a school which is progressing as well as can be expected. A large and representative gathering witnessed the distribution of prizes at Hubli on the occasion of the King's birthday. Mr. Lawrence, Commissioner of the Division, presided, and in the speech, which we publish in another column, gave the public an interesting account of these depressed classes which statistics showed to be on the threshold of their advance. Great credit is due to the Karnatic Branch of the D. C. Mission for engaging so energetically in the laudable work of elevating these classes to a higher level both socially and intellectually Some idea can be formed of their submerged condition in the scale of civilisation since their very touch is regarded as a distinct contamination. When it is considered that one-sixth of the population belong to this section, it is easy to understand what a danger they will continue to be to society, unless they are raised to a higher moral level. Mr. Lawrence remarked that the Mission had wisely decided that education should constitute the basis of their efforts in the direction of improvement. There will undoubtedly be universal agreement with the Commissioner's remark, as the want of education is the great stumbling block. Mr. Lawrence instanced the case of some Mahars, who were entrusted with responsible work and acquitted themselves creditably. The Karnatic D. C. Mission has a grand work before it and great credit is due to Mr. V. R. Shinde, the Secretary, for his zealous efforts in this worthy cause which we hope will meet with the success that it deserves.

Co-operative Housing Among Clerks.

The paper which Mr. Talmaki read before the Bombay Housing Association last week on the possibilities of starting co-operative housing societies, though it referred only to Hindus, deserves the careful consideration of all large employers. Apart from the housing of the factory and other labourers, to which Lord Willingdon has again and again called attention, there is no solution which will give greater relief than that of providing cheap and suitable houses for those respectably poor, who are conveniently classed as clerks. For, as Mr. Talmaki pointed out, among the different classes of persons with fixed incomes, the clerks have been most sorely hit and their trials are the more severe inasmuch as, what with the suffering they share with others in consequence of the rise in prices, and what with keen competition which is the melancholy and peculiar characteristic of their profession, they have not had the counterbalancing advantages of a rise in wages. And what makes their life a constant though honourable struggle with poverty is that, while women of the working classes contribute more or less to the family earnings, those belonging to the clerical class have to engage servants to carry out many domestic duties. Mr. Talmaki rightly thinks that houses built on the co-operative basis would be the only means of giving relief to this class. His proposal seems to be that such co-operative housing societies for clerks should be classified on the basis of religion and caste. The classification, though it appears to ensure immediate success is, however, opposed to the true principes of co-operation. The natural, more desirable basis of classification would surely be to organise these societies according to the offices and companies in which the clerks serve, irrespective of their religion or caste.

An Indian Veteran.

A noted Indian veteran pased away in London on May 9th in the person of Major-General Henry Richard Abadie, C.B., who died at his residence in Cadogan Gardens, aged seventy-four. He was the son of Louis Pascal Abadie, of Chateau de Pellegroix, France, and was born on March 25, 1841 He obtained his commission as cornet of the 14th Light Dragoons on August 6, 1858, and the following January was exchanged into the 17th Lancers. In the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867-68 Lieutenant Abadie was employed with the pack trains, and in the second part of the advance he was doing duty with the Highland section of the train, and was present at the action of Arogee and the capture of Magdala. For his services he was mentioned in despatches. At the commencement of the Afghan War of 1878-80 he was selected for the Staff, and while serving with the Cavalry Brigade, under Brigadier-General Palliser, he was present at the skirmish at Takhtipul, when a strong body of Afghan cavalry was routed by a squadron of the 15th Hussars, under Major (afterwards General Sir George) Luck, assisted by a detachment of the 1st Punjab Cavalry. For his share in this affair he was mentioned in despatches and given his brevet majority. He was afterwards at the engagement of Saif-ud-din, the advance on and occupation of Kandahar, the reconnaissance to Ghirisk and the Helmand, and the return march to Kandahar. From December, 1884 to July, 1885, he commanded the 9th Lancers, and afterwards held the command of the 87th Regimental District. In 1897 he was promoted major-general. After holding the command of the Eastern District for some months, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey in 1900, and held the office till his retirement in 1904. He had been made a C.B. in 1891, and was selected for a reward for meritorious service in 1900.

Official and Personal.

Our Poona correspondent telegraphs that Lady Willingdon's health is now good, save for a slight sore throat, which scarcely troubles her.

H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior left Bombay for his State on Sunday.

Kunver Narhersingji of Devgadh Baria has arrived in Bombay and is residing in a bungalow on the Wilderness Road.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Dewan of Baroda, who has been invited by H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar, to spend a part of the hot-weather with him at Ooty, leaves Baroda to-morrow by the Guzerat mail for Bombay. He takes the Poona mail, next day the 10th instant, for Bangalore. From there he proceeds to Ootacamund on the 13th instant. Mr. Madhava Rao will accompany, on the 25th instant, their Highnesses the Gaekwar and Maharani to Kollengode, Cochin and Travancore.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

PROGRESS IN GALLIPOLI.

FRENCH CAPTURING THE LABYRINTH.

ITALIANS HAMMERING AUSTRIAN FORTS.

GERMAN FLEET IN THE BALTIC.

The Allies on Friday attacked the entire Turkish front in the southern area of Gallipoli with the object of taking certain points d'appui. The attacks resulted in an advance of five hundred yards along a front of nearly three miles. The Allies are now consolidating the new positions and strengthening the line.

The battle north of Arras continued very fiercely in favour of the Allies, considerable ground being gained. More trenches have been captured in the great Labyrinth fortification, two-thirds of which has now been captured.

Fighting in Galicia is maintained with unabated vigour. Russian successes have been obtained on the Lower San, where the offensive continues to develop. The Russians also gained an important success on the Stryj front.

It is officially announced from Petrograd that a strong German fleet appeared in the Middle Baltic and exchanged shots with Russian warships near the Gulf of Riga.

With the Italians minor operations are continuing from Stelvio to the sea. The superiority of the Italian artillery has been apparent, the Austrian forts being hammered on the Lavarene-Folgaria plateau. It is officially announced that the fleet cut Austrian cables with the Dalmatian islands, destroyed lighthouses and observation stations and damaged the Cattaro-Ragusa railway.

The case against "The Times" for publishing an uncensored letter from Major Richardson, has been dismissed.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

STRYJ.—A town in Galicia about 40 miles south of Lemberg.

PRZEMYSL.—A fortress in Galicia, about 55 miles west of Lemberg.

ARRAS.—In France, 23 miles north-west of Cambrai.

ABLAIN.—In France, eight miles north-west of Arras.

NEUVILLE.—In France, five miles north of Arras.

SOUCHEZ.—In France, six miles north of Arras.

ALLIES' SUCCESS IN GALLIPOLI.

ADVANCE ON A THREE-MILE FRONT.

ADVANCE IN GALLIPOLI

GENERAL ATTACKS BY ALLIED ARMY.

THREE MILES OF TURKISH TRENCHES TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 6.

The Press Bureau reports that a general attack was made on the Turkish trenches in the southern area of the Gallipoli peninsula on Friday morning and a second attack on Friday night.

The attacks resulted in an advance of five hundred yards, including two lines of Turkish trenches along a front of nearly three miles. Four hundred prisoners were captured. We are now consolidating the new positions and strengthening the line.

An official message issued in Paris referring to the same operations says the Allies on Friday attacked the entire front with the object of taking certain *points d'appui*.

The British centre occupied two lines of Turkish trenches over a front of four hundred metres, while the first French division captured the first line.

The enemy's loses were very heavy and hundreds of prisoners were taken, including some German sailors.

Our artillery held that of the enemy during the whole engagement.

Two Turkish counterattacks at night were easily repulsed.

FRENCH SQUADRON IN DARDANELLES.

YOUNGEST VICE-ADMIRAL IN COMMAND

PARIS, June 6.

Vice-Admiral Nicol will command the French squadron in the Dardanelles and Vice-Admiral Guepratte retains second command, Vice-Admiral Nicol is a brilliant and the youngest Vice-Admiral.

REPORTED GERMAN PLANS.

SIMULTANEOUS ATTACK ON ENGLAND BY AIR AND SEA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 5.

The opinion is expressed in New York that Germany's attempt to delay giving a definite reply to the American Note, is connected with the reported German plans for a simultaneous attack on England by air and sea.

According to the report, it is proposed to send three fleets, each consisting of a Zeppelin with four aeroplanes, to raid the south coast, the Thames estuary and Norfolk, finally concentrating at London.

The reply is to depend on the result of the raid.

PRESIDENT WILSON INDISPOSED.

COMPLETION OF NOTE TO GERMANY DELAYED.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

President Wilson's indisposition has prevented the completion of the Note to Germany.

Its publication is not now expected before Wednesday.

Extraordinary precautions will be taken to ensure its textual accuracy before delivery in Berlin.

VICTIMS OF PIRACY.

LONDON, June 7.

Seventeen trawlers and a sugar ship have been torpedoed during the week-end. The crews were saved.

The Maharao of Sirohi has very generously offered Rs. 25,000 for the provision of comforts for the Indian troops on active service. The offer has been gratefully accepted by His Excellency the Viceroy.

FIGHT FOR THE LABYRINTH.

TWO-THIRDS CAPTURED.

CONSIDERABLE GROUNED GAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 7.

The communiqué says:—The battle north of Arras has continued very fiercely in our favour, several successful attacks gaining considerable ground.

We captured more trenches in the great Labyrinth fortification, where fighting has been ceaseless for eight days. We now hold two-thirds of the Labyrinth.

Simultaneously north of the Aisne east of Tracy-le-Mont after an effective bombardment we captured two lines of trenches a kilometre long in a single rush and took two hundred prisoners and three field guns.

SEVERAL GERMAN TRENCHES CAPTURED.

PARIS, June 6.

The communiqué says:—The Germans made most violent general attacks on Ablain, Neuville and Souchez. All the French positions were mantained and several German trenches were captured.

GERMANS SHOT DEPUTY FOR MONS

HAVRE, June 6.

The Germans have shot M. Mason, the deputy for Mons.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

CORRECTED VERSION.

(The following is a corrected copy of General Nixon's message to his Excellency the Viceroy regarding the occupation of Amara. One or two lines were dropped in yesterday's message and the meaning was dubious.)

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 5.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received a telegram from General Nixon, dated the 4th of June containing the following information:—

General Townshend accompanied by Captain Nunn, R.N., and Sir Percy Cox, in a small gunboat flotilla received the surrender of the Governor of Amara with some 30 officers and about 700 soldiers at 1-30 p.m. on the 3rd of June. Amara is now occupied by us in force.

The troops captured comprised the advance guard of the Turkish forces retiring before General Gorringe and the main body following were seen to disperse into marshes. Our total captures up to date including the above, amount to about 80 officers, 2,000 men, seven field guns, six naval guns the gunboat Marmarice, 12 large steel barges, one large rive steamer, three smaller steamers and a considerable number of rifles and ammunition of all sorts. Further surrenders are expected.

Of the six Germans with the Turks three and prisoners, two were killed by marsh Arabs and the fate of the sixth is doubtful.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, June 7.

The following casulties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. J. Hermon-Hodge, Oxford and Bucks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. H. Martin, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. E. Swinton, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. J. Cox, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. L. Dickenson, Bedfords.

DIED OF GAS POISONING.

Lieut. E. Crawford, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

DIED.

Major C. H. Lewis, Army Service Corps.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Capt. H. I. Crofton, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Capt. R. Waterhouse, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut W. E. Hall, 5th Londons.
Second-Lieut. F. Jones, Manchesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Capt. H. H. Bolton, East Lancashires.
Capt. H. I. Webb-Bowen, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. Shubrick, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Heal, South Wales Borderers.

WOUNDED.

Capt. W. A. Lewis, Monmouthshires.

MISSING.

Major F. Maycock, Suffolks.

PRISONER.

Lieut.-Col. S. Enderby, Northumberlands.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Major F. A. Earle, Reserve of Officers.

BATTLE IN GALICIA.

FIERCE FIGHTING STILL CONTINUES.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS ON STRYJ FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, June 6.

A communiqué says that the battle in Galicia continues with undiminished fierceness.

The communiqué records Russian successes on the Lower San where the offensive continues successfully to develop.

The Russians captured over a thousand men yesterday. Large German reserves coming to the assistance of the Austrians three times attacked furiously, but were repulsed.

Elsewhere the Russians gained ground and repeated German attacks were defeated with heavy losses.

The Russians also gained an important success on the Stryj front. After four desperate assaults had been repulsed, the Austrians and Germans retired to a new position beyond gun range. The Russians thereupon assumed the offensive. The battle continues.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS ON THE SAN.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES EAST OF PRZEMYSL.

PETROGRAD, June 7.

An official statement says: The enemy on the Ravka River, profiting by a change of wind, tried making use of gas on June 5th and also fired chemicals which produced poisonous smoke.

The Russians on the Lower San continue to be successful and captured a village.

The enemy, pursuing the offensive eastward of Przemysl, repeatedly attacked on Friday evening in the direction of Mosciska supported by numerous heavy guns, but they lost heavily and were unable to approach the Russian trenches.

MANUFACTURE OF POISONOUS GASES.

ENEMY'S METHODS IN POLAND.

LONDON, June 6.

Sir John Brunner in a speech mentioned that Brunner Mond and Company had undertaken the manufacture of two chemicals for shells.

The German methods of using gas differed in Poland from those practised on the western front.

Straw linings of trenches, timbers and all kinds of debris were piled in a series of bonfires on a twenty mile front and then sprinkled with chemicals from a hose. Enormouse volumes of smoke arose while the German artillery opened fire.

Where the trenches were too near for bonfires bomb-throwers threw tin boxes at the Russian trenches. Some had not exploded and were found to contain layers of moss with a chemical composition between, the whole emitting volumes of poisonous fumes.

GERMAN FLEET IN THE BALTIC.

SHOTS EXCHANGED WITH RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

PETROGRAD, June 6.

It is officially announced that a strong German fleet appeared in the Middle Baltic and exchanged shots with Russian warships near the Gulf of Riga.

STRENGTHENING THE DUTCH NAVY.

AMSTERDAM, June 6.

A Bill will shortly be submitted to the Chamber authorizing the construction of two cruisers and four submarines.

KING OF GREECE.

OPERATED ON FOR PLEURISY.

ATHENS, June 6.

The removal of a portion of the King's rib was to allow the exit of pus following on pleurisy.

ITALIAN OPERATIONS.

AUSTRIAN FORTS BEING HAMMERED.

CONCENTRATION PROCEEDING SMOOTHLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 6.

An Italian communiqué says:—Minor operations are continuing from Stelvio to the sea. The superiority of the Italian artillery has been apparent on the Lavarene-Folgaria plateau where the hammering of the Austrian forts is increasing. Infantry are consolidating conquered ground and great masses of troops are concentrating smoothly.

STELVIO. A celebrated pass in the Rhetian Alps, leading from the Tyrol into Lombardy. Setting out from the baths of Bormio, the lower part of the road is carried along the foot of a bare mountain rock, on one side; and of a deep ravine or chasm on the other, at the bottom of which the Adda rushes along with considerable impetuosity. The road though steep is generally good and even; in some parts it passes through tunnels of considerable length cut through the projecting rock. In some places these tunnels are built of masonry, and covered with wooden roofs sloping with the same declivity as the side of the mountain at the foot of which they are built. The intention of these is the preservation of the road against the fall of masses of snow or avalanches of rocks, which by rolling over the roof are precipitated into the gulf below. The highest summit of the pass is marked by a granite column, through which passes the boundary line that divides Lombardy and Switzerland also, from the Tyrol. The altitude of the pass above sea level is estimated at 9190 feet.

ITALIAN FLEET ACTIVE.

DALMATIAN ISLANDS ATTACKED.

ROME, June 7.

It is officially announced that the fleet on June 5th cut the Austrain cables with the Dalmatian Islands, destroyed lighthouses and observation stations on the islands and bombarded and damaged the Cattaro-Ragusa Railway. A flotilla of destroyers though attacked by aeroplanes bombarded Mont-Falcone and sank several large sailing ships. The enemy's fleet was not seen.

MAHARAJAH OF KAPURTHALA

GERMAN CHARGED WITH STEALING IMPORTANT PAPERS.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 6.

A man named Lorenz von Arnim claiming relationship with the German general of that name has been arrested on a charge of stealing a strongbox of the Maharajah of Kapurthala containing important papers from a room in the hotel.

CASE AGAINST "TIMES" DISMISSED.

OBJECT OF THE LETTER.

LONDON, June 6.

The case against the "Times" for publishing an uncensored letter from Major Richardson has been dismissed.

Counsel for the defence emphasised that whole object of the letter was not to give information to the enemy, but to arouse Great Britain to the greatness of a national need.

THE SIKHS AT BRIGHTON.

The Sikhs at the Brighton Pavilion Hospital held on Sunday last (May 9) a service of intercession and prayer for the King and the success of the British arms. The day was not a Sikh anniversary. The ceremony was spontaneous and the immediate inspiration of it was the poisoned gas employed by the Germans near Ypres. Several victims of the fumes have arrived in the Brighton hospitals, and the most intense indignation is felt by all the Indian wounded. The Granth Sahib was laid on an improvised altar covered with silk and overhung by a canopy as in a Sikh temple; and the altar was decorated by a great variety of tulips and hyacinths in pots. All the Sikhs in the hospital who were not bedridden attended. Many limped up on crutches, others were carried in. An offering after the service produced £10, which will go to supplement a fund in India for the education of Sikh girls.

In the morning the men had been told of the sinking of the Lusitania. "What kind of Padishah can the German King be who orders such barbarities?" one of the sepoys exclaimed.

MR. CHURCHILL SPEAKS OUT.

TRIBUTE TO LORD HALDANE.

COMPULSORY SERVICE NOT NECESSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 6.

Mr. Churchill speaking at Dundee said he was sent to the Admiralty about the time of the Agadir crisis with the express duty of putting the fleet into a state of instant and constant readiness for war in case we were attacked by Germany. Every day the strength of the Navy was growing by leaps and bounds in all classes of warships. Everything was in perfect order and throughout the seas of the world no hostile flag was flown. (Loud cheers). Mr. Churchill emphasised with great pleasure that Mr. Balfour had gone to the Admiralty and that he would do everything loyally to support him.

PRESUMPTUOUS CRITICS.

The struggle in the Dardanelles would be a heavy one but victory would make amends for all. "The fleet you are employing there is your surplus fleet and losses of ships, therefore, so long as precious lives are saved, must not be exaggerated. Military operations will also be costly, but Lord Kitchener did not embark on this operation without the most careful consideration. His critics are presumptuous. These losses are also leading to a great prize. We are within a few miles of victory such as this war has not yet seen and which will repay all losses."

LORD HALDANE'S WARNING.

The situation did not justify anything, but much encouragement. Britain's part in the war in only ten months was magnificent. Mr. Churchill paid a tribute to Lord Haldane, denouncing newspaper attacks on leaders which ought not to be allowed. "Lord Haldane from his knowledge of the Germans warned us to be on guard against the dangerous side of Germany's nature." Mr. Churchill affirmed that he saw no necessity for compulsion for the Army, though, on a different, footing the whole nation must be organised and mobilised.

"TRUST THE PEOPLE."

Mr. Churchill said what the nation expected from the national Government was action. The message he would take back to the Government was "Act with faith and courage. Trust the people. They have never failed you yet." The State in the hour of supreme need had absolute power over all subjects. If compulsion were necessary to win the war he would support it, but it was not necessary. "Such is the character of the people, that the only places which never lack volunteers are the bloody trenches of France and Flanders."

WHOLE NATION MUST BE MOBILISED.

But service at home to keep fighting men supplied stood on a different footing Peace would be impossible in Europe till German militarism was so shattered that it was unable in any way to resist the will of the conquering power. Therefore the whole nation must be organised and mobilised. The Government must assert such control that everyone would do his or her share as the grand reserve of the allied cause. We must advance as one man, Britain's might hurled united into the conflict would be irresistible.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE HUN.

"MATERIAL CIVILISATION AND MORAL BARBARISM."

In the "Matin" the Spanish author Senor Gomes Carillo, who has just concluded an investigation at the camp for German prisoners of war in France, gives the following analysis of German character:—

The German race, says Senor Carillo, is a race mysterious and strange, at once primitive and complicated. There is in it savagery and mysticism, gravity and puerility. It is heavy, very heavy; yet it has cleverness, and is capable of ruses which have deceived the world for forty years.

It is proud to delirium; yet in spite of that, the German knows, when confronted with superior force, how to give way without suffering, how to be humiliated without weeping.

The German is cruel and ferocious in a useless way. In short, the German race is something very singular, which combines, in disconcerting opposition, extreme material civilisation and extreme moral barbarism.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE

FAILURE OF ARGENTINE LOAN.

DEPRESSION IN COTTON INDUSTRIES.

THE ALIEN QUESTION.

UNJUSTIFIABLE WAR PROFITS.

Our correspondent this week deals with all the most important industrial topics of the hour. His comments on unjustifiable war profits, the depression in the cotton trade, and the alien question are particularly interesting.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 14.

The Stock Exchange has not presented a particularly encouraging appearance since last I wrote. Monday was actually the dullest day we have yet experienced this year, the marking having been no more than just over two thousand, or five hundred fewer than on Friday last. The falling off was most marked in the South African market, the department most popular among naturalised Germans. Against these people the feeling of members has been very violent and the Committee posted a notice recommending their absenting themselves from the House. I am glad to note that among the list of names of naturalised Germans who have expressed their loathing and disgust at the methods adopted by Germany is the name of Mr. Paul Nelke one of the leading and most wealthy of the naturalised Germans on the Stock Exchange; and deservedly popular. The improvement since Monday has been distinct, but decidedly slow. At the moment there is a terrific battle on the Western Frontier and although the Allies appear to be doing well, the market naturally awaits news with some anxiety. There has practically not been any event worth chronicling, beyond a weakness in copper shares and the surprising firmness in Canadian Pacifics in comparison with the set-back in New York.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S RESERVE.

It is two months since I referred in these letters to the custom that the Bank of England Directors had adopted in setting aside a million in gold every week against new currency notes that were issued just after the outbreak of war. Eight weeks ago there came a halt in the growing strength of the Bank's reserve and the Directors temporarily ceased dedicating the weekly million to this object. The figures published on Thursday, however, for the past week showed that the Central Institution, as the Bank is called in parlance of financial scribes, is once again gaining strength and another million was added to the hoard. That brings up the total to twenty-eight and a half millions against forty-three millions of currency notes. That the influx of gold during the past week was considerable is shown by the addition of £7,324,615 to the coin and bullion held by the Bank, a fact that has resulted in a rise of three per cent. in the proportion of reserve to liabilities at twenty-one per cent. The policy of the Treasury over this emergency currency question is puzzling the city at the moment, for while the total issue of currency notes a month ago, amounted to thirty-seven millions it has since been increased by six millions. I see in one of the leading journals, that a large amount of this currency note issue is being held in, what is aptly described as "cold storage" by the Joint Stock Banks, and I must agree with our contemporary that this was hardly what the "emergency currency" was intended for.

TREASURY PRECAUTIONS.

At the commencement of the year I pointed out new regulations as to new issues made by the Treasury with a view to preventing money leaving the country. A Committee was appointed to examine all proposed issues and decide whether they should be permitted or not. Despite this, quite a considerable amount of new capital as been raised during the first four months of the year. But in giving the total sum raised as just under seventy millions, it is well to bear in mind that the sum includes thirty millions in exchequer bonds, which, in their effect on the national finances, are in no way to be classed with the average new issue. On behalf of foreign countries as much as twenty-one millions has been raised, nine millions for our colonies and three hundred and eleven thousand for India and Ceylon. Of the war loan of three hundred and fifty millions the greater part has been paid up this year, so that the actual amount of money subscribed during the first four months of 1915, is by far the largest ever subscribed in Great Britain during a similar period.

FAILURE OF ARGENTINE LOAN.

The feature of the week has been the appearance of an Argentine loan of £10,000,000, to the financing of which the New York market was also invited. London would have none of it, and the chances of those responsible was by no means improved by ominous paragraphs that appeared in many leading journals that ought to have known better. Of course the promoters can point to the abnormal times as the cause of their failure, but an answer to this is to be found in the comparative success of the Indian Railway loan which was floated at the same time and in addition to a lower yield offered redemptions that were by no means approved in the City. Perhaps what finally settled the chances was a piece of subtle blackmail in the preliminary announcements, that showed how little the promoters understood the English character. "The loan must be subscribed," said the organisers, "in order that Argentina shall repay £3,000,000 in September and £5,000,000 in December." This childish statement was reproduced with approval in the leading journals, but quite unpopular with level headed men of business. Those responsible denied there were underwriters to the scheme, but have had to acknowledge "participators." Whether "underwriters" or "participators," these people have been landed with 88 per cent. of the total loan which was issued at 99 and now stands 1½ per cent. discount, despite desperate efforts to keep up the price in the market.

DEPRESSION IN COTTON INDUSTRY.

A friend in Lancashire, in the course of a letter on general topics impresses on me the torpid state of the cotton industry. He says that scarcely any cloth or yarn has been bought lately and matters have been getting worse during the past few days. What trade there is, is almost entirely on home account, the chief course of stagnation being the cessation of orders on behalf of your country and China. It had been hoped that when prices of raw material fell away a short while back trade would have been stimulated; but far from that being the case, matters have gone from bad to worse. It is to be hoped that there will be some revival in the demand from abroad, otherwise more mills will be obliged to shut down. There seems to be little hope expressed that the demand from India will revive, though, my correspondent informs me, that reports suggest that China may begin purchasing again in the immediate future.

THE ALIEN QUESTION.

The city has been much more energetic than other parts of London in dealing with the German danger in a businesslike manner. A petition is being drawn up by naturalised members of the Stock Exchange for presentation to the Lord Mayor, and this document which is expressive of the utmost loyalty to Great Britain and its King, has already received over a hundred signatures. A great deal of criticism has been directed by certain flabby citizens against the Stock Exchange committee for promising to publish a list of naturalised members with their origin, place of birth and other particulars. After all, the policy is only fair to a large number of members who are falsely under the "ban" that handicaps all Germans just now. The Frenchman, the Greek, or the Spaniard is obvious enough, but there are a great many members of Dutch, Polish, Belgian, Danish, or even Russian or American origin who may be mistaken for the unpopular Teuton, and to these people a definite register published for popular consumption will be a real boon.

ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATION.

Talking of the anti-German wave that is passing over London a demonstration on Tower Hill had been arranged by members of the Stock Exchange and other City Exchanges on Thursday. On that day however the rain deluged the Metropolis with a pitiless pertinacity that had not been experienced for months. As a result, even hatred of the Hun failed to draw the imposing gathering that, should have been. Still the attendance was good and the resolution passed was able to state that "thousands of citizens" hereby protested against the kith and kin, and murderers of innocent men, women and children being at large.

PROFITABLE INDUSTRIES.

The loss of the Lusitania draws attention to the Cunard Steamship Company and the great prosperity it has experienced during the past few years. In 1910 the nett profit amounted to £958,158 and after depreciation, interest payments, a five per cent. dividend payment on preference capital and over quarter of a million placed to reserve, as much as £60,332 was carried forward. For 1914 the Company paid twenty per cent. on its ordinary capital and carried forward £141,995. This despite increased expenditure and the writing-off of over half a million for depreciation. In the ordinary way the great liner company would have suffered severely by the war, but the rise in freights and passengers has outbalanced the losses.

The reports of other companies directly connected with war requirements have been making their appearance and are interesting reading. I have in a previous letter referred to Vickers, Maxim, the results of which for 1914, if not altogether unsatisfactory disappointed the optimists. But I think the shares should be studied by the investing public in view of the fact that the ordinary one-pound shares yield nearly seven per cent. at their present price, the two classes of preference shares over four and three-quarters per cent. and the debenture stocks from four and a quarter to four and three-quarters per cent.

The total profits of Sir William Armstrong, Whitworth and Company for 1914 amounted to £940,195 as compared with £798,547 three years ago. At their present price the £1 shares yield 6½ per cent. and personally I looked for better results during the current year. The case of John I. Thornycroit and Company is different to these armament companies, for while the war demands of this firm are exceptional, it must be borne in mind that there must be a falling off in orders for private motors and boats. However increased capital expenditure from which the Company benefited during the latter part of 1914, is likely to be even more affective during 1915 and on the current prices and the basis of the last distribution the £1 ordinary shares yield 7 per cent., the preference shares over 7½ per cent., the Second Mortgage Stock 6½ per cent. and the First Mortgage over 5½ per cent.

UNJUSTIFIABLE WAR PROFITS.

It is a satisfactory reflection on the greater intelligence and sounder political position of the working man at home that this is the first war in which the right of the manufacturer or contractor to make exorbitant profits out of the nation's difficulties has been seriously challenged. Nobody took the restless attitude of many workers on the Clyde as in any way a sign that they seriously intended to shirk their duty; but as a protest against probable greed on the part of their employers, it received a certain measure of sympathy. Only one notable instance of swollen profits under questionable circumstances has so far come to light. This is the case of Spillers and Bakers, the well known millers of Cardiff. For the year ended February 28th 1915, the nett profits amounted to £367,865 as compared with £83,889 for the previous twelve months.. Seeing that the price of flour has been going up, one cannot be surprised at a certain amount of criticism among the working classes of South Wales. It is interesting to note, by the way, that the price of bread in Belgium is lower than in England, though it is still sold at a slight profit. The explanation is simple. The problem of feeding the Belgian people is in the hands of the American Relief Commission which started with a capital of £200,000, and which by appeals to the charitable at home and abroad has eventually risen to over two millions. The expense of the middleman has been eliminated and much generous help has been given by big firms by acting as agents and other means..

ASSAM JAILS.

CRITICISMS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

In receiving the working of the Assam Jail Department for 1914 the Chief Commissioner comments on the good work done by Col. Leventon, Majors Scott and McCoy and Lieutenant Bancroft and thanks the Hon. Colonel Banatvala for the zeal and ability with which he has taken up the reform of the Department. The large number of escapes which was commented on last year has decreased, but it is an unsatisfactory feature that escapes are attributed to neglect to comply with rules, and this reflects on the discipline maintained by the superior jail authorities. The need for deterrent penalties in such cases is emphasised.

There has been a further increase in the rate of mortality in jails. The Chief Commissioner is aware that the Hon. Colonel Banatvala has given most anxious attention to this matter, and he regrets to note that the orders issued with a view to more systematic examination and treatment of prisoners have been very imperfectly carried out in certain instances. The overcrowding reported to have occurred in certain jails has doubtless an adverse effect on prisoners and Sir Archdale Earle has ordered the construction of temporary buildings where necessary until permanent additions can be made.

As regards the diet of prisoners the Inspector-General of Prisons is of opinion that it is ample and satisfactory, but he has been asked to make further enquiries. These measures however can give little effect in the absence of constant personal supervision on the part of superintendents and the Chief Commissioner warns all these officers that any failure to appreciate their responsibility in this matter will be dealt with most severely. The increase in the gross profits from jail industries is satisfactory.

ANTIQUARIAN FINDS IN DACCA DISTRICT.

A LINK WITH THE PAL DYNASTY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

Some historical discoveries of great importance have been made recently while making excavations in the villages of Bajrasan and Saupur in the Dacca District. In the former village a stone image of Sasudel and a brass image of Buddha were found. Bajrasan was the seat of a celebrated monastery where Athisdipankar, a great Buddhist saint and scholar of Eastern Bengal, studied in the 10th Century. Stone pillars and statues have been found in the village of Saupur, which show that it was once a capital town. It is believed that a Hindu king, probably one of the Pal Dynasty, reigned in Saupur when it was attacked by Gazis. About the middle of the fourteenth century Gazis demolished the temples of this village and gave the name of Sazikhali to the river Kanal which flows to Dhaliswari. Ruins of the palace of the old Hindu kings are still to be seen in the viuage.

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 7.

An institution for training auditors and accountants in Madras is under contemplation and the Director of Public Instruction is now engaged in formulating a practical scheme.

The Maharajah of Patiala has given ten thousand each of shirts, waistcloths, towels and combs for the Sikh soldiers serving at the front. He has also offered to provide sweetmeats to all the Indian soldiers at the front on the occasion of the King's birthday.

MR. WACHA'S HISTORY OF BOMBAY LIQUIDATIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To complete the narrative of liquidation, it may be observed that apart from the tribe of unscrupulous liquidators, there was their counterpart among Trustees, appointed under Act 28 of 1865 and those by creditors of estates winding up under a deed of composition. Were the bitter truth to be told without the slightest spirit of sensation or exaggeration, I would say that almost fifty per cent., of the Trustees under Act 28 were mere nominees of the fraudulent bankrupts. So easy had it become, after the first twenty or twenty-five insolvencies of the kind, where the creditors were bona fide and were keen on viewing with no indulgent eyes those seeking the benefit of the Act, had been confirmed by the Court, that a meeting of the creditors was purely a mockery. In the first place, the insolvent, as described in a previous letter, would inflate his liabilities to the minimum allowed under the Act. On the one hand he would resort to the purchase of worthless securities for a song and palm them off at a heavy figure, as if purchased bona fide during the speculative fever. In the second place, he would get up fictitious creditors to make up the majority required to get the Meeting through for purposes of confirmation by the Court. The Court had no alternative but to sanction the proceedings and confirm the appointment of the Trustees, on the motion of the petitioning Chairman of the Meeting. The Court would have his affidavit before it, that on a particular day a Meeting of the Creditors of A.B. had been held whereat a statement of the liabilities amounting to so many lakhs was submitted and passed without opposition, and so and so were appointed Trustees to wind up the estate under the provisions of the Act. The Court, on reading the affidavit, would order that the proceedings be confirmed. Thereafter it was all smooth and plain sailing. The fictitious creditors would mostly be the insolvent's own friends, relations and nominees. Just as votes were formerly purchased at general elections so were then creditors bought. They were dummy creditors who had had their cheque for the price for which they were bought. They had no further interest in the estate, aye, not even in the dividends, if dividends were declared. Indeed in one third of the cases there were no dividends or fractions of a dividend only. Where may be the valuable assets which on realisation could leave a small distribution? But what did the bogus creditors care for the fractional distribution, if there was such. They had their price and there was an end of the matter. Among the estates wound up by Messrs. Brodie & Wilson, I know personally of an instance where the insolvent passed under the Act whose whole assets when they came to be sold, after he had sworn to them as required, came just to 105 rupees, the value of a few silver cups and a bundle of cotton sarees! His debtors were all penniless! The debts, too, had to be sold by public auction, but there were no buyers! At last after a dint of bother they were sold for Rs. 3,500! My belief is that the insolvent bought it through his own nominee and after discharge made a profit out of it. But in winding up the estate of this hardy and cunning insolvent, who gave the Trustees no end of trouble and vexation, there were law costs incurred to the extent of nearly Rs. 4,500! The Trustees offered in full satisfaction of their claim Rs. 3,000, after deducting charges of winding up, etc., without earning a pie of commission! Of course, the lawyers grabbed at the cheque of Rs. 3,000, and the estate "was fairly and duly wound up" in the customary phraseology of the Court. The final accounts were filed with the Prothonotary, the affidavit of the Trustees was read, and the insolvent was discharged! In other cases the Trustees were mostly nominees. They accepted office more to screw the insolvent and wind up his business as speedily as possible, so as to make him a freeman, rather than to do justice to creditors, whether bona fide or bogus. Creditors as a body were themselves not in a strong position. They were themselves indebted to others. So more or less all moved in a vicious circle. They were on the whole a body of the maimed, the halting and the blind. Under such conditions it was nobody's business to book a really fraudulent insolvent, specially one who had given fraudulent preferences or secreted his assets. The liquidation under the Act, save in perhaps two or three dozen most honourable cases, became so long, and so devoid of vigilance, that, I repeat, it was all smooth and pleasant sailing between the Trustees of such estates on one side and the insolvents on the other. Both the species fattened. The Trustees had illicit commissions beyond those authorised at the first meeting of creditors, from the insolvent who never seemed to be in the want of the eternal pence for such largesses. There would be even presents of diamonds and other jewelry. It was a "happy family" affair and the meek and helpless creditors, bowing to their fate, accepted whatever return of assets was declared. And in the majority of cases that return was precious little, say from one half to 10 or 12 per cent. as a maximum. A few no doubt paid something more. The only honest estate which paid about 8 annas in the rupee was that of Mr. B. H. Cama.

In one of my previous letters I have made ample reference to the character of the liquidation, official or voluntary, of joint stock companies. Though there were honourable exceptions, as a whole the liquidation must be pronounced to be most unsatisfactory. The times were exceptional and the almost universal insolvency was wrought by exceptional circumstances. Much may therefore be excused and much may be urged in extenuation. The liquidation, in reality, was a premium to dishonesty. That dishonesty may have been worse than what it was but for the fact that courts of law, so far as cases of chicanery and fraud came under their notice, were sternly dealt with. The moral influence which the Court exercised had its deterrent influence. It was the only saving grace of the situation otherwise so abysmal. The stern example set by the draconian Mr. Anstey and the equally draconian Mr. Tucker deterred a large number of people from declaring themselves insolvent and privately compromising their debts. In many cases, again, the law was evaded by walking round it. Thus it came to pass that many an ugly case which would somehow have been brought to the notice of the Court remained concealed.

The liquidation era brought to the front two other tribes of money-makers. During the preliminary stage, that is when winding up companies one after the other was the order of the day, there was a class of blackmailers. They were speculative shareholders, men with no capital or little, at the outset of the speculation, who were determined to bully the direction and management into submission by levying a heavy douceur. A blackmailer would go to a meeting and denounce and fulminate the directors in no measured terms. For the time being he was a chartered libertine whom the pussillanimity of the directors allowed to run amok. He would roar and shriek, beat the floor and thump his hand on the table, rise in his chair and scatter bundles of papers and do all manner of unruly things next to a riot, and his language was foul and libellous in the extreme. If he had a few supporters of his kidney, he would be emboldened to do his worst and get the Meeting postponed without doing any business. Even the Company's solicitors would come in for a good round of abuse, to which they meekly submitted. The postponement was contemplated in order to demand the blackmail. In the interval things would be squared for him and when he next attended the Meeting he would be as quiet as a lamb or make a make-believe attack. There were some rowdy meetings at which chairs and other handy things were flung in the face of the directors and for the time being the meeting room would be converted into a perfect babel where nothing but a vocabulary of abuse was to be heard. There have been meetings of insolvents too where such scenes were now and again enacted and where books and papers were, in the *melee*, thrown out of the windows! These were the blackmailers. One or two of these made a regular fortune to the extent of a lakh or half a lakh.

The other tribe which was also to the front was that known as the "wreckers." The business of this class was to ferret out by subterranean devices from understrappers and subordinates of winding up Companies the ultimate out-turn of the assets. Having ascertained it, they would go about deviously buying the scrips and min: moneys. Liquidators themselves, at least the majority, were not behind in being "wreckers" themselves as already described in my previous letter. Now and again the stock exchange wreckers and the liquidating wreckers acted in collusion. But sufficient for those times is the narrative of liquidation and liquidators and trustees of the dark and dishonest era from 1865 to 1872. All I would say in conclusion is that much of the liquidation of a company, whether winding up voluntarily or under orders of the Court, depends on the honesty, ability and diligence of the liquidator. As may be the character of the liquidator, so will be the colour of the liquidation. How compromises with debtors not solvent should be made, and how assets of a valuable character should be realised are problems of the greatest importance for a liquidator. On the right and proper solution of them depends the final return of assets to creditors. And in cases where contributories have necessarily to be called upon, it is highly essential that those poor geese should not be unnecessarily plucked, having already been the innocent victims of the fraudulent directors. The assets should be so conserved and the liabilities so scrutinised and admitted that the contributories are called upon to pay the irreducible minimum. Our law courts of to-day might also do a great deal to mould the character of all official liquidators by displaying a strong vigilance all through, sifting matters to the bottom when applications come before them, either by the official liquidator, or creditors, or contributories. A Rhadamanthine policy is absolutely necessary to wield that stern and wholesome influence which is necessary for the purity of a liquidation and the protection of the helpless mass of creditors and shareholders, mostly not strong enough to fight the liquidator supported by heavily briefed Counsel. Whether such salutary influence has been exercised in the recent history of liquidation I must leave to the judgment of the disinterested and impartial public,—Yours etc.

D. E. WACHA.

7th June.

GALLANT SEA CAPTAIN.

ATTACK ON A SUBMARINE.

The Secretary of the Admiralty made the following announcement on May 11.

On April 8 the tug Homer, of the Lawson Steam Tugboat Company (Limited), was towing the French barque General de Sonis up Channel. When off the Isle of Wight a German submarine approached and hailed the master of the Homer (Captain H. J. Gibson) to surrender, making a flag signal to that effect at the same time.

Captain Gibson paid no attention, but, awaiting his opportunity, slipped the towrope of the barque and steered straight for the submarine, under a shower of bullets from the enemy's machine-gun.

The Homer missed the submarine's stern by 3ft, and then streered for the Owers Lightship, pursued by the enemy, who fired a torpedo which passed close to the tug.

After a chase of half an hour the submarine gave up the pursuit, and Captain Gibson brought the Homer to Bembridge, Isle of Wight, with seven bullet-holes in his vessel.

The General de Sonis arrived at Dungeness under sail.

The death from enteric on the 2nd instant of Second-Lieutenant Kennie at Bannu is reported.

RIOTS AT JOHANNESBURG.

GERMAN STORES WRECKED.

£500,000 DAMAGE.

There is no mistaking the temper of the Rand people over Germany's latest murderous atrocities, writes the "Daily Telegraph correspondent at Johannesburg. There is a strong anti-German movement, and trouble has been brewing on the mines over the re-engaging of liberated war prisoners. Warning notices have been distributed through the streets.

The feeling is very bitter, and it broke out actively during the luncheon hour during mail week. An angry crowd paraded the streets and smashed the liquor saloons belonging to Germans. The demonstration worked from west to east through the principal streets.

It was the pent-up feeling against what many consider the leniency with which Germans are treated in this country, the indignation at the Lusitania horror and German methods of warfare, and also against the killing of British prisoners, that found vent here, continued soon after midnight, and resulted in the sacking of numerous shops, stores, and large warehouses, and the burning of huge wholesale business premises owned by Germans or persons with German names.

The biggest blazes were those at Rolfe's and Nebel's wholesale liquor stores and Gundelfinger's wholesale provision block. There was no looting to any extent, the crowd contenting itself with emptying the contents of the places attacked into the street and making bonfires of them.

It is impossible to estimate the damage done, but it must be in the vicinity of half a mililon sterling..

HUGE BONFIRES.

The German club, belonging to the Liederkrantz Club (Ltd.), was severely handled, and also the General Mining and Finance Corporation buildings, the headquarters of Sir George Albu, and also the United Engineering Company, the offices of Krupps' local agents. Two huge bonfires disposed of the office furniture and other contents. During the fire at Gundelfinger's buildings the fear was entertained that the "Star" offices would go, but the efforts of the brigade saved them.

Several jewellers' premises were wrecked and the contents scatetred among the crowd. Cinemas in President and Pritchard streets were smashed, beer-halls wrecked, and the contents burned in the streets. Cigar establishments were wrecked and partially looted, bottle stores smashed, and cafés wrecked.

The New Transvaal Chemical Company's buildings were wrecked and partially burned, as werr the Bristol and Norman hotels. When the Langham Hotel was attacked M. Emile Nathan, L.M.A., at considerable risk, appeased the crowd by declaring that the proprietor was a Dane, and not a German. The hotel was left undamaged.

At midnight the city was a city of fire. As each attacking party reached its objective no time was lost in storming the building. The heads of the police used praiseworthy endeavours to stem the rioters, and advised them to go and fight the Germans in the trenches, and not destroy property, as by that conduct British underwriters and British employees suffered.

These efforts proved of no avail. The crowd was inflamed, determined, and irresistable. Fortunately, no conflict occurred with the police, who acted with great tact.

TROUBLES RENEWED.

Later.

The anti-German riots were resumed. The Palace buildings narrowly escaped total destruction by the timely arrival of the fire brigade. The offices of Siemens (Ltd.) were wrecked, as were also those of Orenstein and Arthur Koppel and several others in different parts of the city. The gangs are working separately.

SCENE ON THE BALTIC EXCHANGE.

EXPULSION OF ALL GERMANS DEMANDED.

The effect on the Baltic Shipping Exchange of the loss of the Lusitania has been so great that the members have demanded the immediate expulsion of all German and Austrian naturalised British subjects.

When the news of the crime first became known, it was with difficulty that members were restrained from dealing roughly with those of German birth. The committee met and passed a resolution requesting all such persons to refrain from using the room..

This action did not satisfy the members. A largely attended meeting was held on the floor of the Exchange, and immediate expulsion was demanded. The feeling was unanimous that all Germans on the Baltic must be got rid of once and for all, and that no German shall be employed by any member.

There are, of course, no unnaturalised alien enemies on the Exchange at the present time, but the number of naturalised Germans and Austrians who are either members or clerks exceeds a hundred. These members have been discreetly absent from the Exchange, since the Lusitania was sunk.

BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

It is now believed to be practically settled that the Bengal Volunteer Field Ambulance Corps will be utilised as a stationary hospital on the line of communication. Arrangements to send the men for this purpose are now nearly completed.

POLICE V. PARSI YOUTHS.

SEQUEL TO A MOTOR-CYCLE COLLISION.

ALLEGED ASSAULT WITH CLENCHED FISTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Monday afternoon, resumed the further hearing of the case in which Mr. Guider, Inspector of Police, charges Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomji Byramji Jijibhai and his brothers Mr. Cursetji and Mr. Byramji, with assaulting a police sepoy, in the execution of his duty on the 27th April 1915. Mr. Dadabhoy and Mr. Cursetji are further charged with attempting to escape from lawful custody and Mr. Byramji, is charged with attempting to help them to escape.

Mr. Kirk-Smith, Public Prosecutor, with Superintendent Cauty, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, while Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Merwanji Rustomji Byramji Jijibhai, the driver of the motor-cycle which collided with Mr. Cherry's carriage on the 27th April 1915, near the Yacht Club, Apollo Bunder, was further examined by Mr. Wadia on behalf of the defence. In reply to Mr. Wadia, he said, his brother Dadabhoy never used spectacles, and he did not wear any spectacles on the evening of the 27th April. He was dressed in Parsi costume with the Parsi turban. He saw his sister Hirabai both after the accident and before he left the scene of accident. She enquired of him whether he was hurt.

Mr. Wadia: Did the first and second accused, who came to the scene of the accident, turn their coat sleeves and tell sepoy No. 2038, "*Sala* wont you let him go"?

Witness. No.

Mr. Wadia: Did the first and second accused assault sepoy No. 2038 with clenched fist and tear his uniform coat?

Witness: No.

Mr. Wadia: Did the first and second accused hold sepoy No. 2038, while you started your engine?

Witness: No.

Mr. Wadia: Is it true that No. 2038 said that you were running away and tried to catch you?

Witness: No.

Mr. Wadia: Police sepoy No. 2038 has stated that you did not go away until he was assaulted?

Witness: Not true.

Mr. Wadia: Did you tell sepoy No. 2038 that you were able to pay for damages done to 100 similar carriages?

Witness: Never said that.

Continuing, witness said that on the evening of the accident he saw Miss Bachubai Sorabji Dubash, near the scene of the accident, and before the accident he had also seen her in her carriage opposite to Green's Restaurant. He had no conversation with Miss Dubash after the accident.

Mr. Merwanji was then cross-examined by Mr. Kirk-Smith.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: You told us that police sepoy No. 1616 told you that you would have to go to the Police Station, and that you told him to take your name as no bodily injury had been caused by the collision. What did the police sepoy do when you gave him this reply?

Witness: He kept quite. He did not take my name.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did he again repeat that you would have to go to the Chowki?

Witness: No.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Why did sepoy No. 1616 go to the Yacht Club?

Witness: I do not know.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: You saw No. 1616 going into the Yacht Club?

Witness: I did not know where he had gone to.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did not some one in the crowd suggest that he should go to the sahib at the Yacht Club and get your name and number of the motor-cycle?

Witness: The number was on the motor-cycle. I did not hear any one suggest that No. 1616 should go to the Yacht Club.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Were you willing to go to the Police Station?

Witness: Yes, I was willing.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did you go to the Police Station?

Witness: No, because No. 1616, did not insist on my doing so.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: But No. 2038 wanted you to go to the Police Station?

Witness: He never said so. I was allowed to go away.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Was that at the request of your brothers?

Witness: No.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: In the case in which you were charged, you called No. 1616 as your witness, and he stated that you had refused to give your name.

Witness: Yes, he said so.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: When you rode away on your motor-cycle, where did you go to?

Witness: To the Auto-Mobile Company, Queen's Road. I was not hurt but the mud-guard was damaged. It was however fit to be used for riding.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did you meet your brother Mr. Byramji coming in his motor-car?

Witness: No.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did you hear the first and second accused talk to No. 2038?

Witness: No, not in my presence.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: The chauffeur of one of the motor-cars at the stand, says that he saw Police sepoy No. 2038 stagger back on the mud-gear of his motor car, as a result of a blow given by the second accused.

Witness: No.

Re-examined by Mr. Wadia.

Mr. Wadia: You were asked—"Was it true what sepoy No. 1616 said that you refused to give your name". Is that so?

Witness: No, it is not true.

MISS HIRABAI'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness Miss Hirabai Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy, a sister of the accused, in reply to Mr. Wadia said that her brother Merwanji on the evening of the 27th April took her for a drive in the basket attached to his motor-cycle. They went to Apollo Bunder, where she got out and went to Miss Dubash's carriage and sat in it. Her brothers Dadabhoy and Cursetji who were also at the Bunder were sitting in their carriage. After dropping her at the Bunder, Merwanji left them in his motor-cycle towards the Yacht Club. Shortly after the witness noticed a crowd running towards the Yacht Club, and the witness went to see if anything had happened to Merwanji. Miss Dubash accompanied her. Witness spoke to her brother and enquired if he was injured, and he said—"No." The witness saw her brother Dadabhoy, the first accused, among the crowd, and she noticed that he was talking to a police-man who was behaving very rudely to her brother. The police sepoy in question was No. 2038. Miss Hirabai then went back to her carriage Miss Dubash having preceded her. Dadabhoy and Cursetji in the meantime went back to their carriage. Cursetji soon after came up to the witness and asked for a piece of paper and pencil. Miss Dubash gave him her pocket book from her bag. Her brother wanted to take down the number of the Police sepoy. Their carriage then moved on, and in reply to her inquiries, the coach-man told her that the "baba-logs" wanted the carriage. Miss Hirabai continued seated in Miss Dubash's carriage. Soon after, the witness saw a fat-sepoy sitting on the coach-box of her brother's carriage. Later on the carriage stopped and the fat-sepoy got down and caught hold of the reins of the horses. Simultaneously Mr. Byramji, the third accused arrived on the scene in his motor-car. He told the witness to get into the carriage with Dadabhoy and Cursetji, and drive down to the Police Station. Sepoy No. 2038, however, held the reins, and told Byramji that Dadabhoy and Cursetji were his prisoners and that he wanted them to walk down to the Police Station. Her brother Byramji objected to this. The sepoy was at this time behaving very badly and using very abusive language. Byramji at this stage got off his motor-car and told his brothers to get into the motor-car with him and that he would drive them to the Police Station. No. 2038 got on the foot-board of the motor-car and started meddling with the steering wheel, and the car went zig-zag.

Continuing, Miss Hirabai said, she was at this time near Green's waiting for her little neice and the Ayah, and while there she observed to the gate-keeper at Green's as follows: "Wer'nt they rude to my brothers." The gate keeper replied, "They are always like that." The witness next went to the Police Station in her carriage and waited outside for her brothers. She did not notice that anything unusual had happened to the uniform of the Policeman. So far as she could see, in spite of the crowd, the Policeman was on the foot-board of the motor-car all the time.

MISS HIRABAI'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In reply to Mr. Kirk-Smith, in course of the cross-examination, Miss Hirabai said that her brother Merwanji was on the Yacht Club side of the road when she first went from her carriage to the scene of accident. She spoke to him. Miss Dubash also came over with her. She saw the police remove the motor-cycle to the other side of the road near the Yacht Club Chambers, and crossed to that side with Merwanji. Witness could not tell if Miss Dubash crossed over to the other side, but she returned to her carriage soon after as the crowd was collecting. She did not hear the conversation that passed between Merwanji and Mr. Cherry. Witness returned to her carriage as the sepoy was very rude to her brother Dadabhoy and was using very bad language.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did Merwanji tell you that the Police sepoy wanted him to go to the Police Station?

Witness: No, he did not say anything about it.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: What was the altercation between the Police sepoy and Dadabhoy.

Witness: My brother said that as there was no injury done to any person, there was no necessity to take him to the police station? The sepoy said,—"*Tum kon burrah lat sahebka bayta.*" My brother said "take care how you talk." To this the sepoy replied that he had seen many "kachra-patiis" like him. I did not wish to hear the language used by the sepoy and so I left. This was the language used by the fat-sepoy No. 2038.

Continuing, Miss Hirabai said she saw the police sepoy holding the head of the horse and objecting to the carriage moving. He was very much excited. Byramji told the sepoy to move and that they would go to the Police Station but not on foot. Byramji then asked his brothers to get into his motor. Witness did not know whether this was with the consent of the Police sepoy. The sepoy then got on the foot-board. The witness did not know whether before getting on the foot-board the sepoy went in front of the motor and tried to prevent it moving.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: We have evidence, that the sepoy first stood in front of the motor to prevent it from moving?

Witness: I did not see the sepoy getting in front of the motor. I do not remember.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did not the Police sepoy run after the motor and jump on the foot-board from the back?

Witness: The car was on the move when the police sepoy jumped on the foot-board.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did your brother object to take the sepoy in the car?

Witness: I do not know.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Were you close enough to know what was going on?

Witness: Yes. I did not hear my brother or the sepoy say anything at this time. There was a crowd and so I cannot say, if any conversation did take place. The crowd was shouting and talking.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did you see the Police sepoy fall and get up again?

Witness: No. I did not see.

Mr. Kirk-Smith: Did you see a soldier jump into the motor?

Witness: No.

In reply to the Court, Miss Hirabai said she could not repeat all the abusive language used by the sepoy, when they were near Green's.

The next witness Miss Bachubai Sorabji Dubash, gave evidence corroborating Miss Hirabai. This witness' examination was not finished when the Court adjourned.

The further hearing of this case was fixed for Thursday the 10th at 3-30 p.m.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

WIDOW'S STORY OF TORTURE BY DACOITS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 7.

The Special Commissioners who are trying the Lahore Conspiracy Case heard further prosecution evidence on Saturday.

Fateh Muhamad, a school teacher, Dhulkot, stated that he was a witness to the purchase of some chemicals by one of the accused.

S. H. Abdul Quyyum of Ludhiana Islamia School stated he had missed a bottle containing chemicals from the school laboratory.

Indar Das, a stone-blind lad of 14 and a chela of Kishan Das Sad, gave interesting evidence recounting the gatherings of the accused at the Dera of Sad, mentioning the names of four of the gathering as Amal, Bhaoji, Phalwan and Buta Singh, the loan of instruments by Sad to the dacoits and the receipt of cash by him from the dacoits, as also earnest money for the purchase of the gun.

Sub-Inspector Ishar Singh of Dahlon deposed to the arrest of the Sad and the search of his Dera.

Mitsingh got a horse for Arjan Singh and Ganda Singh and also gave evidence about the recovery of chemicals and a dozen loaded bombs in big "lotas" on Nand Singh, pointing out the spots where these had been buried.

Khazan Singh, Lambardar, Wasawa Singh, Lambardar, Tilak Ram Munim, Waziri, goldsmith and Ganda, goldsmith, corroborated the above evidence and testified to the moulding of the gold and silver bars in the mould produced in the court. They also deposed to the sale of gold by Ichhra Singh, approver, to Malla Ram Saraf.

Umra Khan, Daffadar of the village chowkidars, proved the first report of the Sahnewal dacoity made to the police on the morning of January 24th, after the perpetration of the offence.

Sub-Inspector Muhammad Akbar Khan detailed his investigation into the case and the various articles, jewellery, chemicals, inkpots, etc., recovered in the course of the investigation.

A WIDOW'S EVIDENCE.

The widow of Khshi Ram, deceased, described the dacoity at her house at length, the arrival of the dacoits, their torture of the witness, her husband and daughter-in-law, the pointing out by the inmates of the house of the places where the jewellery and cash were kept, the murder of her husband and the subsequent police investigation. She identified her jewellery in Court.

Duurga Das, her nephew, Constable Mehr Khan and the goldsmith Durma Ram gave corroborative evidence.

Hamir Chand of Mansuran described the triple dacoity committed one night at his house, his shop and his uncle Lalu's shop in succession, the dacoits having forced the witness's son Charanji to accompany them from the house and show them his shop and that of Lalu. Witness stated that when the villagers came to his help the accused had an altercation with the latter, telling them to go away as the former were working "for the good of the people" and that the British Raj would shortly be succeeded in India by the German.

BOMBS THROWN AT VILLAGERS.

The accused threw bombs at the villagers, some of whom were injured by the explosions and they decamped only when the retired Subedar came to the spot and fired a pistol. Witness identified the stolen jewellery. Sub-Inspector Haider Ali explained the results of his investigation into the dacoity and the finding of bits of a bomb and empty cartridges at the spot. Witness was also connected with the investigation of the Rubbon dacoity, of which he gave a full account, detailing the bombs and bomb-materials recovered.

Lalu Mal proved the list of property taken away and identified the jewellery.

Charanji Lal, son of Hazr Chand, Mehnga Pohna Mal, Hari Ram Jamala and Kishan Singh, villagers, gave corroborative evidence. Three of them were injured by the bombs of the dacoits.

Hazara Singh Zaildar proved certain other chemicals found on the three dacoits Udhurj Mohna Mal and Karam Chand identified the stolen jewellery, Khiwa Chowkidar and head constable Achhar Singh having given formal evidence about the first report of the Rabhon dacoity.

ANOTHER WOMAN VICTIM'S DEPOSITION.

Mussamat Sardi deposed at considerable length and described the various abortive and finally successful attempt at dacoity committed at her home. She identified her jewellery and Dalip Singh, accused, as the man who had shoebeaten her.

Dikka Lahna Singh, lambardar, Harnam Singh Bona, Uttam Singh Singh Munda, Prem Singh Lambardar, Ralla Singh, Kishna Govind and Faquira corroborated details of Sardi's evidence.

Lahna Singh, Prem Singh, Ralla Singh and Sajjan Singh testified to the finding of two bits of paper on the track of dacoits, to their being handed over to the police and the preparation of the transliteration of their Gurmukhi contents into Urdu. These papers contain names of seven men who have been hanged in connection with the Ferozepore murder.

This finished the evidence of 326 witnesses and it is expected that the prosecution evidence will come to an end during the ensuing week.

LAHORE, June 7.

It is said that the hearing of the Lahore conspiracy case is not expected to be concluded before the end of July at the earliest.

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

BOMBAY MOSLEMS AND THE LEAGUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will insert the following in your esteemed paper.

I quite agree with your correspondent "A Muhammed" that the best thanks are due to you on behalf of the Moslem community for your defence of their interest which justifies your claim to speak for the entire Mahomedan community. I also agree with him, as well as with X.Y.Z that there is no truth in the statement that the object of inviting the League here is to join it with the Congress or the rumour that the Government is against it. It is two years since the Musalmans were last heard. As children of the Government the object of the League is only to place before the Government such facts as would require redress and benevolent sympathy. Some such facts have been well ventilised by Khoja Mahomed Devjee. The aim of the Congress is also similar, and, therefore, as has been pointed out by X.Y.Z., it would be in the fitness of things that the next League meeting be held in Bombay.

Further, up to now the League's meetings have been held in Northen India. It is but fair that they should be also held at important centres like Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and Calcutta, as the object of the League is to watch the interests of Mahomadans of the whole of India.

Your correspondent "A Mahomedan" is quite right when he says the Sunnis and Shias have each their own leaders. The leaders are those persons who guide and control those who respect them and follow them Khojas cannot be the leaders of all Musalmans.

With regard to your correspondent Z.Y.X. I will say that I had also heard that, since the death of Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, pushfulness, etc., have gone a great way towards securing the so-called leadership of the Mahomedans. I fail to see that there is anything in the letter of Z.Y.X. which would allow us to presume that X.Y.Z. is a disappointed person; but the nice way in which X.Y.Z. has been able to describe these things, naturally leads one to presume that he may have been one so disappointed and thrust into the background, owing to the greater pushfulness etc., of others. But surely, Sir, you will agree that it is really regrettable if such things have gone to securing the leadership of Muslims in this Presidency.

The attack made by Z.Y.X. on Mr. Jinnah, that he should have called a meeting of the leaders and put the entire community into an awkward position is not right. It is difficult to ascertain who are the real leaders as matters stand. What Mr. Jinnah has done is that he has taken the signatures of respectable gentlemen who were of the opinion that the League meeting should be held in Bombay. Now that some of those gentlemen, after having signed the requisition, want to go back, owing to some influence or motive, it is that this plea of not holding a formal meeting is put forward. I am sorry I fail to see any reason which would justify not holding the League meeting in Bombay without injuring the interests of the Moslems of Bomay. Sir I ask these gentlemen to consider what opinion the leaders of the League will have about them. I hope, by the grace of God, better counsel will prevail and the Bombay Moslems will not subject themselves to such a lowering position in the estimation of all Indian Moslems,—Yours etc.,

June, 6. MOSLEM.

THE QUESTION OF LEADERSHIP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will insert the following in your valuable paper.

The main object your correspondent Z.Y.X. has in view is unity. It is a pity that in his desire to express it forcibly he has unnecessarily tried to attack X.Y.Z. and Mr. Jinnah, thus shifting away so much from the main issue. No doubt union is strength and it is also as he says against the spirit of our faith to have different communities. I ask what is to be done when we have already got different communities in existence? The best thing now would be to get leaders of leading communities together and to treat them as representatives of different electorates and to elect out of them leaders for all of us, so that we can have some real leaders and then and only then everything that is necessary for us may be done co-operatively. In the same way it would be also good for Government to have such leaders together and have a co-operative influential body to deal with. It is in absence of this arrangement that the Mahomedan leaders are self-seeking, and, therefore, it has been an impossibility for them to co-operate. It would be much better now that the Mahomedan community has awakened that they should put their house in order by choosing fresh leaders and spokesmen for themselves. A lot has been said about the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy, and the Hon. Mr. F. Chinoy, as also about Mr. Jinnah. But you will agree with me that Mr. Jinnah of these is one able to make an extemporised long speech, which is so essential for a nominee in the Council, to safeguard the interest he represents, as sudden attacks by members in Council are often hurled against special representations like that of ours. Need I say Sir Fazulbhoy's experience of commerce and charitable institutions and his endeavour to do what little he can, will make him a fit person on the council, if nominated by Government.

In conclusion, I hope, sir, you will kindly permit me to quote the following very interesting passage from yesterday's "Hindi Punch" relating to this subject.

"Is it fair, they say, and I see sheer justice in their contention," (continues "An Indignant Moslem") "that one or two bigwigs who manage for one reason or another, and sometimes through fortuitous circumstances, to keep before the public eye, should be considered to make up the entire Moslem community or to be the only guides and leaders of pubic opinion in the community? Numerous others, Sunnis and Shiahs, command respect and are able to lead the numerous sects of the community, and the Moslems cannot bear to wear the leading-strings with such fickle leaders who know not their own minds, neither will they recognise them as such."

Why this nervousness, Mr. Punch asks, about holding the sessions of the League in Bombay? Is this city in any way behind others in loyalty or in prestige?"—Yours etc.

INCOGNITO.

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MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The Matriculation Examination results were announced yesterday and the following is the list of roll numbers of successful candidates:—

4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 31, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 46, 53, 55, 57, 58, 60, 63, 66, 70, 75, 88, 89, 91, 96, 97, 98, 101, 102, 112, 113, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 125, 126, 130, 135, 136, 138, 139, 141, 142, 147, 152, 153, 155, 156, 165, 166, 167 168, 175, 177, 180, 185, 190, 192, 194, 202, 204 213, 215, 223, 228, 229, 240, 249, 255, 256, 257, 261, 263, 264, 265, 276, 277, 282, 283, 234, 288, 294, 298, 299, 303, 305, 306, 307, 310, 313, 314, 333, 336, 339, 340, 341, 348, 349, 351. 353, 356, 357, 358, 367, 368, 369, 372, 373, 379, 381, 382, 386, 392, 399, 423, 425, 441, 446, 449 452, 460, 462, 463, 466, 469, 477, 482, 484, 488, 496, 499, 509, 514, 522, 528, 531, 536, 540, 541, 543, 544, 545, 552, 554, 564, 567, 571, 573, 588, 592, 598, 601, 605, 622, 624, 629, 630, 631, 635, 639, 650, 653, 655, 657, 658, 661, 669, 672, 674, 677, 681, 683, 686, 689, 690, 695, 696, 699, 701, 702, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 713, 718, 722, 724, 730, 738, 739, 745, 748, 749, 750, 753, 759, 760, 765, 767, 769, 773, 776, 779, 781, 783, 795, 797, 800, 801, 804, 805, 807, 808, 816, 819, 821, 825, 828, 839, 840, 847, 855, 858, 861, 864, 866, 869, 872, 875, 878, 884, 886, 891, 892, 896, 998, 899, 902, 903, 906, 911, 912, 915, 919, 921, 922, 930. 931, 932, 939, 949, 955, 957, 958, 963, 965, 966 968, 971, 974, 983, 987, 993, 994, 1003, 1008, 1019, 1020, 1023, 1025, 1029, 1044, 1051, 1056, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1066, 1067, 1071, 1072, 1075, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1085, 1090, 1091, 1093, 1094, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1102, 1104, 1108, 1112, 1120, 1123, 1125, 1126, 1127. 1131, 1137, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1155, 1158, 1163, 1172, 1173, 1182, 1183, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1191, 1196, 1198, 1203, 1206, 1210 1218, 1220, 1223, 1224, 1228, 1229, 1231, 1235, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1243, 1244, 1254, 1256, 1262, 1273, 1276, 1278, 1281, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1292, 1300, 1305, 1306, 1312, 1313, 1315, 1323, 1324, 1325 1327, 1335, 1344, 1352, 1353, 1357, 1385, 1386, 1388, 1391, 1398, 1400, 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2045 2048, 2054, 2059, 2067, 2076, 2080, 2091, 2092, 2100, 2104, 2108, 2114, 2118, 2119, 2138, 2140, 2141, 2145, 2146, 2150, 2151, 2161, 2165, 2168, 2176, 2178, 2185, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2201, 2202, 2205, 2224, 2229, 2240, 2242, 2243, 2255, 2266, 2269, 2283, 2291, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2307, 2323. 2327, 2331, 2341, 2342, 2345, 2350, 2355, 2362, 2363, 2374, 2377, 2381, 2387, 2389, 2397, 2421, 2422, 2435, 2439, 2447, 2462, 2468, 2469, 2475, 2481, 2489, 2490, 2500, 2507, 2516, 2519, 2523, 2529, 2530, 2532, 2549, 2553, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2567, 2568, 2613, 2619, 2628, 2644, 2665, 2670, 2673, 2684, 2695, 2709, 2710, 2716 2719, 2722, 2736, 2737, 2739, 2740, 2743, 2748 2750, 2751, 2759, 2761, 2769, 2770, 2781, 2790 2793, 2800, 2811, 2812, 2814, 2815, 2819, 2821, 2830, 2831, 2838, 2851, 2858, 2863, 2865, 2874 2876, 2900, 2902, 2916, 2924, 2938, 2953, 2955 2957, 2958, 2960, 2963, 2980, 2988, 2995, 2998 3002, 3023, 3025, 3028, 3032, 3047, 3049, 3050 3056, 3058, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3067, 3068, 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Nos. 1265 and 2763 were declared afterward among the passed candidates.

DACOITY AT AMBAGON.

JUDGE DISBELIEVES POLICE EVIDENCE.

At the Poona Sessions Court on Saturday before Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., Additional Sessions Judge and the Jury, the further hearing of the case was resumed in which Mr. P. Desouza, Assistant Public Prosecutor charged Rama Gangaram and six others with committing dacoity at Ambagon on the 9th February last. The statements of all the seven accused were recorded with their confessions after which His Honour summarised the proceedings before passing judgment. In addressing the Jury the Judge remarked that in the case there were very many points to be considered. First and foremost they should make sure from the evidence whether a dacoity had been committed or not, and if so whether the accused were the culprits and that the dacoity had been committed is quite clear. The first and second accused were arrested on the scene of the offence. Three other accused were only arrested later on. The names of the sixth and seventh accused were submitted long afterwards. Had these two latter been implicated in the affair there is no reason to show why they should have returned to the scene of the offence and thus exposed themselves to arrest. Two witnesses who were examined for the prosecution said the sword and the iron bar were found on the person of the first and second accused but this was afterwards proved to be false. When the police arrived on the scene no weapons were delivered over by the villagers. There were mainly two witnesses who recorded evidence against the first, second, sixth and seventh accused, but their statements were so discrepant and unreliable that much importance could not be attached to what they said. His Honour was of opinion that these four men were not implicated in the affair.

The Jury retired and returned with a unanimous verdict of not guilty against the first, second, sixth and seventh accused, and of guilty against the third accused. The fourth and fifth accused had pleaded guilty all along and confessed to their guilt. His Honour differed from the Jury in finding the third accused guilty and gave him the benefit of the doubt. The fourth and fifth accused were sentenced to receive eight stripes each.

DISMISSALS FROM THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the Government Central Press about sixty employees have been served with notices terminating their services by the end of the month: which means for them that they will be thrown out of a job just at the commencement of the monsoon. The unfortunate men have made a representation to Government, urging, among other reasons, the following for kind consideration:—That the monsoon period being the hardest in Bombay to obtain employment, they may not be turned out at this time; that owing to the almost prohibitory increase of prices of even the most essential necessaries of life, they will have a very hard and difficult task in keeping body and soul together; that the chief reason, as they feel convinced, being the transference of the Secretariat Press to the Government Central Press, that has led Government to cause the said reduction of hands, the authorities directly concerned may defer the same until the new building is ready for the accommodation of both. But surely, Sir, it is on all hands an ill-conceived idea to put even temporary hands out of employ in these truly hard times, and that in the dreary period of an Indian Monsoon; and, therefore, it is fervently to be hoped Government will take into consideration the well-being of 60 poor families,—especially the well-being of those poor families of employees, who are the sole bread-winners—and be pleased to rescind the orders issued, putting these unfortunate people out of employ, and thus earn the blessings of these poor people and their families and also of—Yours, etc.

SYMPATHISER.

Bombay, June 7th.

MONSOON NOTES.

Just at present, when there are so many newly arrived territorial and others in India and the East, who have never seen the monsoon, it's near approach is of special interest.

Whilst chatting with one of them the other day, his quaint ideas of what he is going to experience struck one as being identical with one's own idea of what it would be like, before one had witnessed the monsoon for the first time.

When I explained that when the monsoon first breaks, it is usual to have a few weeks' ceaseless pelting rain, with never a break, and then for the next three months or so, scarcely a fine day and during the other nine months of the year rarely more than a couple of showers, he remarked that it was evidently an easier job in this land for the mackintosh than the parasol; I told him that when those first weeks of the monsoon come along he will find that the mackintosh does not have an easy time, far from it, and unless he wears one of the best it won't be a mackintosh at all by the end of a couple of weeks.

This talk of mackintoshes brings me to the object of what I had in mind when I started these notes.

The other day I called on Mr. Sydney K. Thompson, rapidly becoming Bombay's leading tailor, he tells me he has something "up his sleeve" for the monsoon trade and expects to receive a large consignment of extra reliable English-made mackintoshes at an early date and that prices for same will be moderate and thus enable all classes to have a good "Monsoon Proof" overgarment.

We can safely advise you to call or send to Elphinstone Circle, Sydney K. Thompson has filled a long felt want in Bombay by giving a good English cut at a reasonable price.

BARBARISM IN WAR.

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

REPORT OF THE BRYCE COMMITTEE.

A TERRIBLE RECORD.

PART I.

The long-looked-for report of the Committee appointed by the Prime Minister in December last to consider and advise on the evidence collected on behalf of the Government as to outrages alleged to have been committed by German troops during the present war was issued during mail week. The members of the Committee were:—

Lord Bryce (Chairman.)
Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., K.C.
Sir Edward Clarke, K.C.
Sir Kenelm Digby, K.C., G.C.B.
Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C.
Mr. H. A. L. Fisher.
Mr. Harold Cox.

All men of the highest standing in the fields of law, diplomacy, and history; and their findings, which are unanimous, will carry very great weight. The secretaries were Mr. E. Grimwood Mears and Mr. W. J. H. Brodrick.

It will be remembered, says "The Times," that in September last, when the country was shocked by terrible stories of outrages committed in Belgium, the Home Secretary and the Attorney-General undertook to make inquiry into the reports which were in circulation. Acting on their instructions, the Home Office took steps to collect evidence from persons in this country who were able to give first-hand information—mainly Belgian refugees of all classes of society, wounded Belgian soldiers, and British officers and soldiers. The evidence of these witnesses was in all cases taken by trained investigators, nearly all of them either members of the staff of the Director of Public Prosecutions or experienced barristers who under the general supervision of Mr. Grimwood Mears, gave their services to the Government. Advantage was taken of an offer from Professor J. H. Morgan to visit France with a view of getting evidence from British soldiers in hospital and from various persons having personal knowledge of the facts. All the examiners were instructed to cross-examine witnesses and to impress on them the necessity for care and precision. The Committee were satisfied that these instructions had been fully carried out. They found no trace of any desire to "make a case" against the German Army. The witnesses showed little passion and many feared to tell what they knew, lest they or their friends might suffer for it. It was necessary to promise that the identity of the witnesses would not be disclosed, and for this reason names are omitted, or other initials substituted for those of the persons referred to.

After a preliminary sifting over 1 200 depositions were submitted by the Home Office to the Committee, and of these some 500 are published in the Appendix to the Report. The evidence is in the words which the witnesses used, and where they spoke, as the Belgian witnesses did, in Flemish or French pains were taken to have competent translators. In every case the name and description of the witnesses are given in the original depositions. The Committee had also before them a number of diaries taken from the German dead. These are of course, of great importance, because they cannot possibly be suspected of bias, and extracts from them in German and English with a few facsimiles are given. There are also some German proclamations, and maps illustrative of the evidence.

A CAUTIOUS INQUIRY.

The Committee proceeded on the most cautious lines, omitting any deposition in which they found something too exceptional to be accepted on the faith of one witness only, or too little supported by other evidence pointing to like facts. They found that depositions taken at different places by different lawyers from different witnesses often corroborated each other in a striking manner. The Committee say:—

We began the inquiry with doubts whether a positive result would be attained. But the further we went and the more evidence we examined so much the more was our scepticism reduced. There might be some exaggeration in one witness, possible delusion in another, inaccuracies in a third. When, however, we found that things which had at first seemed improbable were testified to by many witnesses coming from different places, having had no communication with one another, and knowing nothing of one another's statements, the points in which they all agreed became more and more evidently true. And when this concurrence of testimony this convergence upon what were substantially the same broad facts showed itself in hundreds of depositions, the truth of those broad facts stood out beyond question. The force of the evidence is cumulative. Its worth can be estimated only by perusing the testimony as a whole. The experienced lawyers who took the depositions tell us that they passed from the same stage of doubt into the same stage of conviction. They . . . were impressed by the general moderation and matter-of-fact level-headedness of the witnesses

In the present summary the substance of the Report is given, and space has been found for a few extracts from the actual depositions of some of the witnesses referred to briefly by the Committee. Little, however, can here be given from a body of evidence which fills some 200 folio pages, and every one should study the Blue-book itself. We are glad to learn that it is being reprinted in a cheap form, and we hope that the Report will be made accessible in foreign countries. The Report consists of two parts, viz.:—

(I.) An analysis and summary of the evidence regarding the conduct of the German troops in Belgium towards the civilian population of that country during the first few weeks of the invasion.

(II.) An examination of the evidence relating to breaches of the rules and usages of war and acts of inhumanity committed by German soldiers or groups of soldiers during the first four months of the war, whether in Belgium or in France.

I.—CONDUCT OF GERMANS IN BELGIUM.

LIEGE AND DISTRICT.

From the very beginning of the operations the civilian population of the villages on the line of the German advance on Liege were made to experience the extreme horrors of war. A witness from Harve (near the frontier) said:—

On August 4, 1914, at Harve I saw at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon near the station, five Uhlans; these were the first German troops I had seen. They were followed by a German officer and some soldiers in a motor-car. The men in the car called out to a couple of young fellows who were sanding about 30 yards away. The young men being afraid, ran off, and then the Germans fired upon them and killed one of them.

Villages were burned and pillaged, civilians of both sexes shot indiscriminately, and batches of selected males executed under an organized system. Thus at Hervé 50 men escaping from burning houses were seized and shot outside the town; and at Melen 40 men were shot. In one household—

The father and mother were shot, and a daughter of 22, having been outraged, died because of the violence she had received. A son was wounded by several shots.

Near Vottem (says a soldier) we were pursuing some Uhlans. I saw a man, woman, and a girl about nine, who had been killed. They were on the threshold of a house, one on the top of the other.

RAPID DEMORALIZATION.

Enraged by the losses which they had sustained through the resistance of Fort Fléron, suspicious of the temper of the civilian population, and probably thinking that by exceptional severities at the outset they could cow the spirit of the Belgian nation, the German officers and men speedily accustomed themselves to the slaughter of civilians. How rapidly the process was effected is illustrated by an entry in the diary of Kurt Hoffman, who on August 5 was in front of Fléron. "The position," he says, "was dangerous. As suspicious civilians were hanging about—houses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 were cleared, the owners arrested (and shot the following day)." Hoffman does not say of what offence these citizens were guilty. They were "suspicious," and that was enough.

In Soumagne and Micheroux very many civilians were summarily shot. A witness from Soumagne says:—

I walked in the direction of my house, which was about 200 metres away. On the way I saw about 20 dead bodies. . . . One of them was that of a little girl aged 13. . . . I know of nothing having been done to annoy the Germans.

At Housle le Romain the burgomaster's brother and the priest were bayoneted. At Hervé soldiers shot into doors and windows of burning houses to prevent the escape of the inmates. Visé was completely destroyed. What happened is described by a man of some means:—

I saw commissioned officers directing and supervising the burning. It was done systematically with the use of benzine spread on the floors and then lighted. In my own and another house I saw officers before the burning come in with their revolvers in their hands, and have china, valuable antique furniture, and other such things removed. This being done, the houses were by their orders set on fire. On the morning of August 15 two officers inspected my house, and finding there were things worth taking, they wrote and signed a paper directing the house to be spared, and pinned it on the door Then when the valuables had been removed the place was burnt down. I took the paper off the door and preserved it.

The original paper was produced to the Committee.

On August 16 (said another witness) the Germans took me prisoner at my house (at Flémalle Grande). . . . On my way home I met Mrs. —— a neighbour. She told me that some German soldiers had driven her daughter up into the loft to rape her. She was 8½ months gone in pregnancy. Two of them raped her. The child was born the following day.

DEBAUCHERY AT LIEGE.

An entry in a German diary shows that on August 19 the soldiers gave themselves up to debauchery at Liége,, and next day there was a massacre in the streets. General Koleur said that the troops had been fired at by students; the diarist remarks:—"In the night the inhabitants became mutinous. Forty persons were shot, and 15 houses demolished; 10 soldiers shot. The sights here make you cry." The Belgian witnesses deny that there was any provocation; they say the affair was planned beforehand; one citizen was warned by a friendly German soldier not to go out that night. However this may be, houses were burned systematically with benzine, and the inmates were prevented by rifle fire from escaping. The fire brigade was not allowed to extinguish the fires, and next day (August 21) there were numerous murders and outrages. A soldier describes the rape in open day of 15 or 20 women in the Place de l'Université.

While this was going on about 70 Germans were standing round the women, including five officers (young). The officers started it. . . . Many of the women fainted and showed no signs of life.

Similar crimes were general throughout the district from the very beginning. The writer of one of the German diaries says:—

We crossed the Belgian frontier on August 15, 1914, at 11-50 in the forenoon, and then we went steadily along the main road till we got into Belgium. Hardly were we there when we had a horrible sight. Houses were burnt down, the inhabitants chased away, and some of them shot. Not one of the hundreds of houses were spared. Everything was plundered and burnt. Hardly had we passed through this large village before the next village was burnt, and so it went on continuously.

The town of Huy was seized on August 12; Namur was attacked on the 20th. On the same day there was a massacre at Andenne (a small town on the Meuse, opposite Seilles), which had been entered without opposition on the preceding day. The slaughter continued for over two hours, and intermittently throughout the night. Machine-guns were used, and the soldiers murdered and ravaged unchecked. Summarizing the evidence of responsible witnesses, the Report says:—

When the fire slackened, about 7 o'clock, many of the townspeople fled in the direction of the quarries; others remained in their houses. At this moment the whole of the district round the station was on fire and houses were flaming over a distance of two kilometres in the direction of the hamlet of Tramaka. The little farms which rise one above the other on the high ground of the right bank were also burning. At 6 o'clock on the following morning, the 21st, the Germans began to drag the inhabitants from their houses. . . . About 400 people lost their lives in this massacre. . . . Eight men belonging to one family were murdered. Another man was placed close to a machine-gun, which was fired through him. His wife brought his body home on a wheel-barrow. The Germans broke into her house and ransacked it, and piled up all the eatables in a heap on the floor and relieved themselves upon it. . . . A few days later the Germans celebrated a fête *nocturne* in the square. Hot wine looted in the town, was drunk, and the women were compelled to give three cheers for the Kaiser and to sing "Deutschland uber Alles."

There were frequent outrages in the country round Namur. A soldier at Marchovelette saw Germans enter a farm in which there was a wounded man. They pushed him into a shed and put straw inside.

The Germans set fire to the straw and the farm was soon on fire—the granary immediately. When the smoke began all the Germans came out. One of them was riding one of the farm horses with one of the farmer's daughters in front of him. He had his left arm round her. She was crying and her hair was all down. I do not know what became of her. . . . The farmer and his family and the wounded men must have all been burnt.

NAMUR FIRED.

A professional man says that Namur was systematically set on fire in six different places. About 140 houses were burned altogether Some days before the German entry the Belgian authorities had put up notices warning the population against giving any provocation to the Germans, and none of any kind was given. On the 25th the hospital at Namur was set on fire with inflammable pastilles.

At Tamines, on the Meuse, and in neighbouring places, many aged people, women, and children were deliberately murdered by the soldiers. A woman at Tamines saw a boy of 15 shot on the village green, and a day or two later a little girl and her two brothers, who were looking at the soldiers, were killed before her eyes for no apparent reason. On August 23 a witness saw the public square at Tamines littered with corpses, and found those of his wife and child.

The Germans (he says) compelled men of the town to help in digging a grave in the public square for the killed. The Christian Brothers and the curé of the Church of St. Martin had to help to dig. . . . My wife's body had a stab in the head and also one in the breast at the left side. My little girl had a stab in the neck. I also saw the body of the curé of the Church of Les Alloux. His ears and one arm were cut and nearly severed from the body.

At Morlanwelz the Hotel de Ville and 62 houses were burned. At Monceau-sur-Sambre 312 houses were destroyed, and inhabitants were brutally ill-used. At Montigny-sur-Sambre incendiaries with a distinctive badge on their arms went down the main street with bags from which thew threw handfuls of explosive pastilles into the houses. In the main street 130 houses were burned.

At Jumet a wounded girl who had hidden in an oven was fired at by a German soldier; she died next day. A witness at Charleroi saw the Germans putting straw into the cellars of houses which had been burnt the day before, but in the cellars of which there were still living people, and setting the straw on fire."

A woman tells how

"At Marchiennes au Pont on August 22 a young girl of 17 was killed by the Germans in a field behind the house in which she lived. I saw the body two days afterwards. . . . The body was quite naked, and the breast cut and covered with blood. . . . I was told that the girl, mistaking Germans for English, cried, "Vive l'Angleterre!" She was dragged from the house into the field, outraged, and killed."

THE DINANT CRIME.

The shocking manner in which civilians at Dinant were treated is dessribed by several of the townspeople. Dinant was systematically set on fire by hand grenades.

We have no reason (say the Committee) to believe that the civil population of Dinant gave any provocation, or that any other defence can be put forward to justify the treatment inflicted upon its citizens.

The diary of a Saxon officer throws considerable light on the proceedings of the German Army in the country between Dinant and Rethel. Here are some extracts:—

Aug. 17.—In the afternoon I had a look at the little château belonging to one of the King's secretaries (not at home.) Our men had behaved like regular vandals. They had looted the cellar first, and then they had turned their attention to the bed-rooms and thrown things about all over the place.

Aug. 23.—Two 6in. howitzers succeeded in getting into position, and in 20 shots reduced the village of Bouvines to ruins. . . . The men had already shown their brutal instincts; everything was upside down. The sight of the bodies of all the inhabitants who had been shot was indescribable. Every house in the whole village was destroyed. We dragged the villagers one after another out of the most unlikely corners. The men were shot as well as the women and children who were in the convent, since shots had been fired from the convent windows; and we burnt it afterwards. The inhabitants might have escaped the penalty by handling over the guilty and paying 15,000f.

Aug. 26.—We marched to Nismes. . . . The division took drastic steps to stop the villages being burnt and the inhabitants being shot. The pretty little village of Gue d'Ossus, however, was apparently set on fire without cause. . . I hope there will be no more such horrors. At Leppe apparently 200 men were shot. There must have been some innocent men among them. In future we shall have to hold an inquiry as to their guilt instead of shooting them.

Sept. 3.—Still at Rethel. . . The vandals themselves could not have done more damage. This place is a disgrace to our army. . . . The column commanders are responsible for the greater part of the damage, as they could have prevented the looting and destruction. . . I could not resist taking a little memento myself here and there.

The Aerschot, Malines, Vilvorde and Louvain Quadrangle passed into the hands of the enemy on August 19, and "became from that date a scene of chronic outrage," with respect to which the Committee received a great mass of evidence. The arrival of the Germans was marked by systematic massacres and other outrages at Aerschot, Gelrode, and other villages. To quote the Report:—

On August 25 the Belgians, sallying out of the defences of Antwerp attacked the German positions at Malines, drove the enemy from the town and reoccupied many of the villages, such as Sempst, Hofstade, and Eppegham in the neighbourhood. And just as numerous outrages against the civilian population had been the immediate consequence of the temporary repulse of the German vanguard from Fort Fléron, so a large body of depositions testify to the fact that a sudden outburst of cruelty was the response of the German Army to the Belgian victory at Malines.

AERSCHOT AND DISTRICT.

The story of Aerschot is fairly well known, but the Committee's conclusions are of interest:—

The German Army entered Aerschot (on August 19) quite early in the morning. Workmen going to their work were seized and taken as hostages. The Germans, apparently already irritated, proceeded to make a search for the priests and threatened to burn the convent if the priests should happen to be found there. . . The Germans from the moment of their arrival in Aerschot were seeking to pick a quarrel with the inhabitants. . . . Throughout the day the town was looted by the soldiers. . . . A shot was fired about 2 o'clock in the evening, by which time many of the soldiers were drunk. The Germans were not of one mind as to the direction from which the shot proceeded. . . . No one was hit by this shot, but thereafter German soldiers began to fire in various directions at people in the streets.

It is said that a German general or colonel was killed at the Burgomaster's house. As far as the Committee have been able to ascertain, the identity of the officer has never been revealed. The German version of the story is that he was killed by the 15-year-old son of the Burgomaster; the Committee, however, is satisfied . . . that neither the Burgomaster nor his son were in the least degree responsible for the occurrence which served as the pretext for their subsequent execution, and for the firing and sack of the town.

The houses were set on fire with special apparatus, while people were dragged from their houses already burning, and some were shot in the streets. . . . On the following day a number of the civilians were shot under the orders of an officer, together with the Burgomaster, his brother, and his son.

GROSS OUTRAGES.

Some gross outrages were committed at Tremeleo and Westpelaer. A business man told the following story:—

My wife's mother and my sister-in-law, who lived also in Werchter, went to my house to look after the cattle. . . . My house was burned and my sister and mother-in-law said that they went into a little place near the stable and while they were getting ready for a little meal four German soldiers arrived. . . . At mid-night the four soldiers returned, and after two of them had searched the stable to see if any men were there, the four soldiers violated my mother-in-law and my sister-in-law. They held a revolver at the two women before violating them.

Immediately after the battle of Malines a long series of murders were committed either just before or during the retreat of the army. Many of the inhabitants, who were unarmed, including women and young children, were killed, and the evidence goes to show that the death of these villagers was due to deliberate purpose. The wounds were generally stabs or cuts, and for the most part appear to have been inflicted with the bayonet. The witness in Malines saw a German soldier cut a woman's breasts off after he had murdered her, and saw many other dead bodies of women in the streets. A married woman saw a drunken soldier drive his bayonet into the stomach of a child two years old, and carry it away on his bayonet, "he and his comrades still singing."

In Hofstade many corpses were seen, in houses and in the streets. A young man had had his wrists cut. A boy of five or six had had his hands nearly severed. Women and children had been bayoneted. A young woman had had her breasts cut off. Some were holding their hands together as if in the attitude of supplication. A girl complained that she had been violated by several soldiers for two hours, in full daylight and in view of villagers.

Other horrible tales were told of Weerde, Eppegham, Elewyt, Vilvorde, Herent, Haecht, and Werchter. Here is one incident, described by a workman:—

At Bueken (Brabant) I saw a priest ill-treated; he was an old man of 75 or 80 years of age. He was brought up with the other prisoners, he could not walk fast enough; he was driven on with blows from butt ends of rifles and knocked down. . . . A soldier thrust his bayonet into his neck at the back. The old man begged to be shot, but the officer said, "That's too good for you!" He was taken off behind a house and we heard shots. He did not return.

TYPICAL CASES.

When the Belgian troops reached Werchter six persons were found dead in a house. The people there said that the family was shot because one of the girls would not give herself up to the Germans, and the family helped her. After reference to other outrages, the Committee say:—

This catalogue of crimes does not by any means represent the sum total of the depositions relating to this district laid before the Committee. The above are given merely as examples of acts which the evidence shows to have taken place in numbers that might have seemed scarcely credible.

The Belgian soldiers who recaptured Aerschot in September found the bodies of many murdered civilians; some were in wells, some had been burnt alive in their houses. At Haech, the Belgians found a child of two or three nailed to the door of a farm by its hands and feet, and in the garden the body of a girl of five or six who had been shot in the forehead. This is a crime, say the Committee, "which seems almost incredible, but the evidence for which we feel bound to accept." At Capelle-au-Bois two children were murdered in a cart, and their corpses were seen by many witnesses. At Eppeghem the body of a child of two was seen pinned to the ground with a German lance, and a mutilated woman, mad with pain, was met on the road near Weerde.

THE SACK OF LOUVAIN.

MASSACRE, FIRE, AND DESTRUCTION.

The Committee had before them a very valuable mass of evidence from witnesses of repute of what occurred in Louvain between August 19 and 25, and the Report gives the story in full. We must content ourselves with a few incidents.

For six days the Germans were in peaceful occupation of the city. Except for some looting, discipline was effectively maintained.

On the evening of August 25 a sudden change takes place. The Germans, on that day repulsed by the Belgians, had retreated to and re-occupied Louvain. Immediately the devastation of that city commenced.

The inference is irresistible that the army as a whole wreaked its vengeance on the civil population and the buildings of the city in revenge for the set-back which the Belgian arms had inflicted on them. A subsidiary cause alleged was the assertion often made before, that civilians had fired upon the German Army. The depositions which relate to Louvain are numerous, and are believed by the Committtee to present a true and fairly complete picture of the events of August 25 and 26 and subsequent days. We find no grounds for thinking that the inhabitants fired upon the German Army on the evening of August 25. Eye-witnesses worthy of credence detail exactly when, where, and how the firing commenced. Such firing was by Germans on Germans. No impartial tribunal could, in our opinion, come to any other conclusion.

On the evening of the 25th firing could be heard in the direction of Herent, some three kilometres from Louvain. An alarm was sounded in the city. Then the corps of incendiaries got to work. They had broad belts with the words "Gott mit uns," and their equipment consisted of a hatchet, a syringe, a small shovel, and a revolver.

On the 26th, in the city of Louvain, massacre, fire, and destruction went on. The University, the church of St. Peter, and many houses were burnt to the ground. Citizens were shot and others taken prisoners. A workman "saw one woman lying in the street who had been cut in two with a bayonet. . . . I saw another soldier dragging a woman along the street by the hair. I also saw a soldier carrying a man's head on the end of his bayonet." An educated woman describes the mutilation of a little girl six years old. Many of the people hid in cellars, but the soldiers shot down through the gratings.

On the 27th orders were given that every one should leave the city, which was to be razed to the ground. Next day, the 28th, prisoners were placed in a large building on the cavalry exercising ground. "One women went mad, some children died, others were born." On the 29th the prisoners were marched along the Malines Road. Of the corpses seen on the road some had their hands tied behind their backs, others were burnt, some had been killed by blows, and some corpses were those of children who had been shot. A witness, of good means was arrested at noon by soldiers of the 165th Regiment, grossly ill-treated, and robbed by an officer of his purse and keys. He was then taken to the church in Rotselaer, where there were about 1,500 prisoners, including some infants. No food was given, only water. A witness of high standing says that the priests were treated more brutally than the rest.

A CALCULATED POLICY.

The greatest number of prisoners from Louvain were taken by train to Cologne. Some were afterwards marched through Cologne for the people to see, with ropes round their necks, and they were told that they would be hanged, or shot. After being there a week, some were taken back to Belgium and allowed to go free. The trucks used were abominably dirty, and the prisoners were not allowed to leave them for any object. The report continues:—

The ill-treatment of the prisoners was under the eyes and often by the direction or with the sanction of officers, and officers themselves took part in it. . . .

Whatever may have been the case when the burning began on the evening of the 25th, it appears clear that the subsequent destruction and outrages were done with a set purpose. It was not until the 26th that the Library, and other University buildings the church of St. Peter, and many houses were set on fire. It is to be noticed that cases occur in the depositions in which humane acts by individual officers and soldiers are mentioned, or in which officers are said to have expressed regret at being obliged to carry out orders for cruel action against the civilians. . . . It was to the discipline rather than the want of discipline in the army that these outrages, which we are obliged to describe as systematic, were due. . . .

We are driven to the conclusion that the harrying of the villages in the district, the burning of a large part of Louvain, the massacres there, the marching out of the prisoners, and the transport to Cologne (all done without inquiry as to whether the particular persons seized or killed had committed any wrongful act), were due to a calculated policy carried out scientifically and deliberately, not merely with the sanction but under the direction of higher military authorities, and were not due to any provocation or resistance by the civilian population.

The Germans were in Termonde from September 4 to 6, and again about the 16th. The partial destruction of the town on the 5th was in consequence of the failure of the Burgomaster to return by the time ordered by the soldiers. There were many outrages. Prisoners were taken to Lebbeke, where 300 were locked up in the church for three days. On only one of the three days were they given any food, a piece of bread and a little water. The soldiers spat in the face of the prisoners, and called them "swine." In the fighting in the town, says a witness, "the Germans placed their rifles on the shoulders of the civilians and fired at the Belgian soldiers, who returned the fire. Forty of the civilians were killed by their own countrymen."

The disregard for the lives of civilians is strikingly shown in extracts from German soldiers' diaries, of which the following are representative examples. Bombardier Wetzel, of the 2nd Mounted Battery, 1st Kurhessian Field Artillery Regiment, No. 11, records an incident which happened near Lille on October 11:—"We had no fight but we caught about 20 men and shot them." By this time killing not in a fight would seem to have passed into a habit. A soldier, evidently in the First Regiment of Foot Guards, was at Ermeton on August 24:—"We took about 1,000 prisoners. At least 500 were shot. The village was burnt because inhabitants had also shot."

TWO CLASSES OF OUTRAGES.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

If a line is drawn on a map from the Belgian frontier to Liege and continued to Charleroi, and a second line drawn from Liego to Malines, a figure resembling an irregular Y will be formed. It is along this Y that most of the systematic (as opposed to isolated) outrages were committed. If the period from August 4 to August 30 is taken it will be found to cover most of these organized outrages. Termonde and Alost extend it is true, beyond the Y lines, and they belong to the month of September.

Here a distinction may be drawn between two classes of outrages. Individual acts of brutality were very widely committed. In all wars many shocking and outrageous acts must be expected. Drunkenness is the cause of much crime, and in the German Army little seems to have been done to repress this source of danger.

In the present war (say the Committee), and this is the gravest charge against the German Army—the evidence shows that the killing of non-combatants was carried out to an extent for which no previous war between nations claiming to be civilized furnishes any precedent. That this killing was done as part of a deliberate plan is clear from the facts hereinbefore set forth regarding Louvain, Aerschot, Dinant, and other towns. The killing was done under orders in each place. It began at a certain fixed date, and stopped (with some few exceptions) at another fixed date. Some of the officers who carried out the work did it reluctantly, and said they were obeying directions from their chiefs. The same remarks apply to the destruction of property. House burning was part of the programme; and villages, even large parts of a city, were given to the flames as part of the terrorizing policy. . . .

The German Government have sought to justify their severities on the grounds of military necessity, and have excused them as retaliation for cases in which civilians fired on German troops. There may have been cases in which such firing occurred, but no proof has ever been given, or, to our knowledge, attempted to be given, of such cases, nor of the stories of shocking outrages perpetrated by Belgian men and women on German soldiers. . . .

The invaders appear to have proceeded upon the theory that any chance shot coming from an unexpected place was fired by civilians. . . . Troops belonging to the same army often fire by mistake upon each other. That the German Army was no exception to this rule is proved not only by many Belgian witnesses, but by the admission of German soldiers themselves recorded in their war diaries. . . . In such cases the obvious interest of the soldier is to conceal his mistake, and a convenient method of doing so is to raise the cry of "francs-tireurs." Doubtless the German soldiers often believed that the civilian population, naturally hostile, had in fact attacked them. This attitude of mind may have been fostered by the German authorities themselves before the troops passed the frontier, and thereafter stories of alleged atrocities . . . were circulated amongst the troops and roused their anger. . . . If there is any truth in such stories, no attempt has been made to establish it. . . .

An invading army may be entitled to shoot at sight a civilian caught red-handed, or anyone who, though not caught red-handed, is proved guilty on inquiry. But this was the practice followed by the German troops. They seized the civilians of the village indiscriminately and killed them, or such as they selected from among them, without the least regard to guilt or innocence. . . .

"I am merely executing orders, and I should be shot if I did not execute them," said an officer to a witness at Louvain. At Brussels another officer says:—"I have not done one-hundredth part of what we have been ordered to do by the High German military authorities."

As we have already observed, it would be unjust to charge upon the German Army generally acts of cruelty which, whether due to drunkenness or not, were done by men, of brutal instincts and unbridled passions. Such crimes were sometimes punished by the officers. They were in some cases offset by acts of humanity and kindliness. But . . . had less licence been allowed to the soldiers, and had they not been set to work to slaughter civilians, there would have been fewer of those painful cases in which a depraved and morbid cruelty appears.

(To be continued.)

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THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT HUBLI.

On the King-Emperor's birthday, a prize distribution to the students of the Karnatak Branch of the Depressed Classes Mission, was held at Hubli, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., Commissioner, S.D., presiding. The function was attended by a large gathering of people of all classes.

Mr. Lawrence having been duly elected to preside, Mr. Sayad read the last Annual Report of the local branch and Mr. Lawrence gave away the prizes. Mr. Emanuel, Collector of Dharwar, then addressed the meeting in English and promised hearty support to the mission. He was followed by Mr. Mahabhawal of Kurtkoti who spoke in Canarese.

Mr. Lawrence then addressed the gathering. In the course of his speech he said the depressed classes are just on the treshhold of their advance, as the statistics which have been quoted show. The advance yet achieved is numerically insignificant, but the solid gains of the movement up to date have been in the removal of barriers, and as those barriers fall one by one, the advance is bound to grow in rapidity and volume and the end no man can foresee. That it will be beneficial no man can doubt, for the presence in a body politic of so large a proportion,—one-sixth I believe the census shows— of persons to whom is denied the right of citizenship and whose touch is held to be contamination, cannot fail to be a serious danger.

And yet in these despised classes you may find the same high qualities of mind and the same recognition of a standard of high ideals, as in other communities which are placed in a higher level in public estimation. Superficial observers accuse them violently of thieving and lying. When one nation is at war with another, we have lately seen thieving and lying are practised on a vast scale, excused and dignified by different titles. In the same way when these submerged castes regard themselves as at war with the higher castes, it is not unnatural that they should resort to and applaud these artifices of the weak; but you will find that amongst themselves and when placed in certain positions of trust they are capable of developing a high degree of honour. Let us consider the Mahars, who are sometimes employed to carry treasure on behalf of the Government from an outlying village to the Government Treasury. Hundreds of men are employed every day on this task and an instance of defalcation or unfaithfulness to their trust is practically unknown.

THEIR REMARKABLE SENSE OF HONOUR.

In the early days of British rule, several regiments of the Bombay Army were recruited from the Mahars and rendered most gallant service and it is satisfactory to learn from Mr. Shinde this afternoon that eager volunteers have found, their way to war in the present colossal struggle for safty and protection from the tyranny of this land. So also with the Bhangees I remembered being greatly impressed in the first year of the plague with the fidelity and obedience to the leaders of this community a virtue which is none too common even in the higher grades of society. A promise once given by their recognised leaders was invariably kept and while panic seized almost all other communities, these humble servants of the public stuck to their post at the bidding of their leaders. So also the recent experience of Mr. Devdhar in establishing a Co-operative Society for the redemption of debt of such classes in Bombay, has shown their remarkable sense of honour and punctuality in the repayment of their loans. These facts prove that your mission is working on material that is essentially sound.

You have rightly decided that education is to be the basis of your efforts and I hope that the local Municipality will see its way to give you a generous increase of support. I should like also to have seen in your Report what action you are taking to improve the economic position of these castes. The Mahars, for instance, are now debarred from military service. Very few are recruited in the police. Very few are employed by the Municipal bodies. These restrictions and disabilities are probably due to the attitude of mind of the higher castes and to the administrative difficulties which that attitude creates, but it is clear that you have a heavy task still before you to remove the root cause of these disabilities.

IDEALS OF EAST AND WEST UNITED.

This meeting this afternoon is a valuable sign of the widening sympathies of the present day. I understand that you have only our local committee representatives of the most important communities and the most important professions in this town of Hubli. You receive support from Brahmins, Lingayats, Mohamedans, Jains and you include amongst your members leaders in Commence as well as of the Bar. Such union and combination are a splendid augury for the future and your chief organizers are men who have volunteerily renounced the advantages of material prosperity which would have been assured to them by their education, their abilities and their energy. Here you have the true union of the highest ideals of East and West of which in the late lamented Mr. G. K. Gokhale, you had so illustrious an example. The history and development of the Christian Church in Europe are being repeated to-day in India. A thousand years ago, in Europe, the common ideal of holy men was the renunciation of the world for the saving of the individual self and such men lived secluded lives in contemplation in monasteries and in desert places. The Indian ascetic of the present day is almost a complete parallel. In Europe gradually the idea of self salvation developed into the wider and higher sympathy for the multitude and the modern successors of the ascetic monk now spend their lives in helping those in poverty and distress, and in seeking to uplift the submerged classes and you may see yourselves examples of this type of charity and self-sacrifice in the Christian Missionaries of this country of India.

It is often said that the ideals of Eastern and Western standards of conduct are irreconcilably opposed. A mission such as this proves the error of that notion. While the Eastern critic accuses the Western of being too material, the Western critic accuses the Eastern of being too self-centred. Probably, as in most conflicts, the truth will be found to be half way, and we may recognize that the promoters of this Mission combine the Eastern ideals of renunciation of material prosperity with the Western ideal of self-sacrifice for the benefit of those in poverty and distress.

In conclusion I heartily commend this work to the generous support of the public. (Cheers).

At the conclusion of the proceedings Mr. Lawrence was garlanded and the meeting dispersed after the singing of the National Anthem in Canarese by the students and amid enthusiastic cheers of the whole audience.

WAR AND THE PEACE IDEAL.

REV. R. J. CAMPBELL ON CHRISTIAN DUTY.

The eighty-third assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales opened at the Memorial on May 11 under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Haworth.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, in an address, said that personally he had the greatest sympathy with the pacifists and the deepest respect for the moral and Christian ideal which they held aloft: Were it realisable immediately no Christian could do otherwise than act in strict accordance with it; but from the first the right of the State to make use of force was admitted by the Church, and from that admission she never swerved. It included the right—even duty—to make war. The Christian ideal was universal peace, but in a very un-ideal world it had to be acknowledged that on the way to universal peace it might sometimes be the duty of a Christian to draw the sword. Germany had the wickedest Government of modern times. As sure as a nation was mastered by the monster of militarism its Government became one without scruples, without sentiment, without humanity without respect for the ordinary obligations of truth and honour. Lying became a fine art, fraud and chicanery were almost elevated into virtues. Whatever the State chose to do it could do, if it thought it to be for its advantage. No question of conscience could deter the individual citizen from the carrying out of its behests. Invade an innocent country, burn, slay, rob, destroy without mercy. This was war. War had to be made frightful; the end justified the means. This was the most cynical view he had ever heard of. We could honestly say that we did not hate the Germans as the Germans hated us, though there was a danger that we should come to do it if they continued to maltreat such of our countrymen as had the misfortune to fall into their hands and to perpetrate such appalling infamies as the sinking of the Lusitania and the wholesale murder of the innocent and helpless on sea and land. We were fighting the battle of the German people as well as our own; we were fighting the battle of America as well as of Europe, and America knew it. International law had broken down, and we had to rebuild it. Political and social idealism had been swept under by this effort of "cultured" barbarism. We had got to restore it to its proper place. One of the greatest disappointments of the last nine months, to the speaker at least, had been the moral breakdown of the Vatican. Belgium, a Catholic country, had been crucified and the Pope had been silent. He did not need to take sides in order to utter a word of denunciation. Political considerations pure and simple had closed his mouth. (Cries of Shame.)

VOTES FOR MEN IN THE FORCES.

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons on May 11 Mr. H. Terrell (U. Gloucester) asked the Prime Minister if the Government had yet determined whether they would introduce a Bill to extend the Parliamentary franchise, irrespective of other qualifications, to all men who had served, or who should during the present war serve, in his Majesty's Navy or Army; and, if not, whether he would give the House an opportunity of discussing the question whether all men who had recognised their duty to the country by serving in the naval or military forces during the war ought to be given a voice in the management of the affairs of the country.

Lord C. Beresford (U, Portsmouth) also asked the Prime Minister if he would consider the desirability of arranging that every man who had volunteered for the war, and so risked his life in the service of and defence of the country, should be entitled at the age of twenty-one to a Parliamentary vote during his lifetime, irrespective of other qualifications.

Mr. Asquith—The whole question of the franchise and registration is receiving careful and detailed consideration, and I hope shortly to be in a position to make a statement regarding it.

Mr. Snowden (Lab. Blackburn)—Does the right hon. gentleman accept the implication in Mr. Terrell's question that only those persons recognise their duty to their country who are engaged in naval and military work?

Mr. Asquith—No, Sir. If there were any such implication I should repudiate it.

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